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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1876.

SENATE.

During the morning hour a number of bills on the calendar of a private character were passed.

Mr. WHYTE presented a petition of General G. T. Beauregard, of Louisiana, for the removal of his political disabilities. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BOUTWELL submitted the following:

Resolved, That the President be requested, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interests, to furnish the Senate a *fac simile* copy of the original draft of the letter of the Secretary of State to the Minister of the United States at the Court of St. James in May, 1861, in relation to the proclamation of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, recognizing the belligerent character of the Confederate States. Agreed to.

At one o'clock legislative business was suspended and consideration of the articles of impeachment resumed. The accused, with counsel and managers, was present.

Mr. BLACK filed a motion that the Senate vacate so much of the order recently adopted, holding as naught the plea as to jurisdiction filed by him, for the reason that said plea was not overruled by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present.

The order submitted by Mr. Whyte, on Thursday last, directing the defendant to plead further or answer the articles of impeachment within ten days from date, was amended so as to read that defendant have leave to plead further, etc.

Mr. THURMAN submitted an amendment to that order, as follows: "And in default of an answer to the merits within ten days by respondent to the articles of impeachment, the trial shall proceed as upon a plea of not guilty."

The question being on the amendment, a vote was taken and resulted—yeas 31, nays 5. No quorum voting, the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to request the attendance of absent Senators. After a short time Senators responded, and the amendment was agreed to by a vote of 35 yeas to 7 nays. The order as amended was then agreed to—yeas 34, nays 4.

Manager LORD submitted an order that on the 11th day of July, 1876, the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, proceed to hear the evidence on the minutes of the trial by the last House.

Mr. SARGENT moved to amend by substituting June 19th for July 11th.

Pending discussion Mr. BLAINE, of counsel for the accused, gave notice that if these propositions were rejected, he would move to postpone the trial until the first of November next.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said the question of fixing the time for this trial was very important. He moved that the galleries be cleared and the doors closed, that Senators might confer on that question. Agreed to, and the Senate went into secret conference.

At 3:20 the doors were reopened, and the chair announced that an order had been agreed upon as follows:

Ordered, That on the [illegible]th of July at one o'clock P. M., the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, will proceed to hear evidence on the merits of the trial in this case.

Mr. BLAIR submitted a motion that an order be made directing the managers on the part of the House to furnish within twenty-four hours to the accused or his counsel a list of witnesses they intend to call, together with full particulars of the facts which they expect to prove by them.

Mr. LORD objected to the order, and said it was without precedent or reason. After debate the motion of Blair was rejected.

Mr. SARGENT submitted an order directing the managers to furnish the defendant or his counsel within twenty-four hours with a list of witnesses they intend to call in this case.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend the order by inserting four days instead of twenty-four hours. Agreed to.

Manager LAPHAM said the managers could furnish a list of witnesses they might know of at the time, but they did not want to have any one of witnesses which might be discovered after the list was furnished ruled out because their names were not on the list.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to further amend the order to have the managers furnish the defendant, within four days, a list of witnesses, so far as at present known, etc. Agreed to.

Mr. THURMAN said the State had some rights as well as the defendant. He moved to further amend the order so that the respondent, within four days after receiving the list of witnesses from the managers, shall furnish the managers with a list of his witnesses, so far as at present known. Agreed to, and the order passed as amended.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow, it being understood that the court would meet that day to receive the answer of the respondent under the order adopted.

Legislative business was then resumed, and the Chair laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Edmunds that all appointments in the executive departments of the Government shall be made upon careful and impartial examination of the candidates therefor, by a board composed of not less than five persons, to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the most capable and worthy of the competitors so examined shall be selected for such appointments.

Pending discussion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After discussion, the proposition to change the rules so as to allow the Committee on Banking and Currency to report at any time was agreed to—yeas 115, nays 97. The object of the change is to allow that committee to report a bill for the repeal of the Resumption act.

Following is the vote in detail:

YEAS.—Messrs. Ainsworth, Anderson, Ashe, Atkins, Banning, Blackburn, Bland, Blount, Boon, Bradford, Bright, Brown, of Kentucky; Buckner, Cabell, Caldwell, of Alabama; Caldwell, of Tennessee; Campbell, Cate, Caulfield, Chittenden, Clarke, of Kentucky; Clarke, of Missouri; Clymer, Cochran, Collins, Cook, Cutler, Davis, Debolt, Dibrell, Dunnell, Douglas, Durham, Eden, Egbert, Felton, Finley, Forney, Franklin, Fuller, Glover, Goodin, Gunter, Hamilton, of Indiana; Hamilton, of New Jersey; Harris, of Virginia; Harrison, Hartridge, Hartzell, Haymond, Henkle, Hereford, Hewitt, of New York; Hewitt, of Alabama; Hill, Hopkins, Houk, Hunton, Hurd, Jenks, Jones, of Kentucky; Knott, Landers, of Indiana; Landers, of Connecticut; Lemoyne, Levy, Lewis, Marsh, McFarland, Meade, Mosier, Mullikin, Mills, Money, Morgan, Mutchler, Neal, O'Dell, Parsons, Phillips, of Missouri; Piper, Poppleton, Randall, Rea, Reagan, John Reilly, of Pennsylvania; Rice, Riddle, Robbins, of Pennsylvania; Roberts, Ross, of New Jersey; Savage, Scales, Sheakley, Singleton, Smith, of Georgia; Southard, Sparks, Springer, Stenger, Stone, Swann, Teese, Thomas, Throckmorton, Vance, of North Carolina; Walker, of Virginia; Walling, Walsh, Wells, of Missouri; Whitthorne, Wigginton, Williams, of Indiana; Williams, of Alabama; Wood, of New York, and Yeates.—115.

NAYS.—Messrs. Adams, Bagley, G. A. Bagley, J. H. Bagley, Jr., Baker, of Indiana; Baker, of New York; Ballou, Beebe, Bell, Blaine, Blair, Bradley, Brown, of Kansas; Burchard, of Illinois; Burleigh, Candler, Cason, Caswell, Chapin, Crapo, Crouse, Danford, Davy, Dennison, Dunnell, Durant, Eams, Frye, Garfield, Hale, Hardenbergh, Harris, of Massachusetts; Hendee, Henderson, Hoge, Hoskins, Hunter, Hurlbut, Joyce, Kasson, Kehr, Kelley, Ketchum, Kimball, King, Lawrence, Lawrence, Lynde, Mackey, of South Carolina; Magoon, McDougall, McCrary, McDill, Miller, Monroe, Nash, Norton, O'Brien, Oliver, O'Neill, Packer, Page, Phillips, of Massachusetts; Pierce, Platt, Potter, Powell, Pratt, Rainey, Robinson, Sampson, Schleisher, Seelye, Sinnickson, Smalls, Smith, of Pennsylvania; Strait, Tarbox, Thornburgh, Townsend, of New York; Townsend, of Pennsylvania; Tufts, Van Vorhees, Waldron, Walker, of New York; Wallace, of South Carolina; Ward, Warren, Whiting, Wilber, Williams, of New York; Williams, of Wisconsin; Williams, of Michigan; Willis, Wilson, of Georgia; Wood, of Pennsylvania, and Woodworth—97.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill.

The question being on the point of order made by Mr. McCrary against the section to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department, the chairman overruled the point of order.

Mr. MAGINNIS offered an amendment providing that any person desiring to trade with the Indians shall receive a license on the certificate of a district judge or judge of the Supreme Court of any Territory that he is of good character. Agreed to.

The committee rose and reported the bill to the House, and it passed.

Adjourned.

The Indians—Cheyennes and Arapahoes Joining Forces with the Sioux.

DENVER, COL., June 6.—Eight companies of the Fifth Cavalry, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Carr, passed through here to-day *en route* to join General Crook's expedition. The detachment numbers 400 men.

Hunters from the headwaters of the Republican say that the Cheyennes and Arapahoes are leaving in large numbers, bound North. It is supposed that they are going to join the Sioux.

French Star Flour.

The finest pastry flour in the world can be seen at the warehouse of F. W. Jenkins & Bro. The firm have been appointed sole agents.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

The Eastern Question.

RUSSIA RECOGNIZES THE NEW SULTAN.

PARIS, June 6.—Russia agreed on Saturday to recognize the new Sultan of Turkey.

A PEACEABLE UNDERSTANDING.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 6.—It is believed here an understanding will be arrived at with the treaty Powers before Russia takes any step relative to Turkey.

SERVIA WILL KEEP THE PEACE—THE LATE SULTAN'S TREASURE.

LONDON, June 7.—A Vienna dispatch says that in consequence of the remonstrances of the Powers, all danger of a breach of the peace by Servia has been removed for the present.

A telegram from Constantinople reports that Turkish bonds to the amount of eight million Turkish pounds were found in the treasury of the late Sultan, and handed to the Minister of Finance. The bonds will not be put into circulation.

AMNESTY AND ARMISTICE.

LONDON, June 7.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says he can vouch for the correctness of the following: The Grand Vizier has issued a letter declaring that the Porte accords full amnesty to all insurgents who will offer their submission. To give them time to do this, the Sultan grants a six weeks' armistice subject to movements necessary to maintain the concentration of troops and revictualing of Nicsic. The above has been communicated to the Due DeCazes, Ministers of Foreign Affairs. The same correspondent says it is now known that most complete accord exists on the general basis agreed to by the Powers, upon which the negotiations at Emis will be pursued. These bases are integrity of the Ottoman Empire and the necessity of ending constant agitation by effective and legitimate concessions.

SERVIA DRIFTING INTO WAR.

LONDON, June 7.—The *Times'* Vienna dispatch says although the statement that the Prince of Montenegro had notified Baron Rodech of the conclusion of an alliance between Montenegro, Servia, Roumania and Greece, proves totally unfounded, it becomes more and more evident that Servia is drifting into war. The Turkish forces facing Servia have been reduced to 27,000 men, in consequence of detachments being sent to quell the Bulgarian insurrection. The Servians now under arms, according to the lowest estimate, number 75,000.

RUSSIAN ARMY MARCHING TO THE FRONTIER.

PARIS, June 7.—The *Estfette* reports that the Russian army is marching to the frontier. When it arrives at Purth, the Servians will commence hostilities.

Spain.

DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET—THE VATICAN.

MADRID, June 6.—In the Senate, yesterday, during the debate on the new Constitution, the Premier Canovas del Castillo said the situation of political parties in Spain prevented the Government from entering its right to suspend the constitutional guarantees. In Congress the discussion of war estimates was begun. The Premier, in making the adoption of the Budget a Cabinet question, stated that the Budget Committee and Minister of War had consented to a reduction of 31,000,000 pesetas, which was sufficient.

According to the latest intelligence from Rome the prospect of an understanding between the Vatican and Spain is good.

Germany.

A PHILADELPHIA NEWSPAPER NOT ALLOWED TO CIRCULATE.

BERLIN, June 6.—In consequence of the judgment of the Bremen Court, Bismarck has issued a notification prohibiting for two years the circulation in Germany of the *Nordamerika*, the weekly edition of the Philadelphia *Volksblatt*.

Marine News.

LONDON, June 6.—The steamships Amerique, Victoria and Goethe, from New York, have arrived out.

LONDON, June 6.—The steamships The Queen and Oder, from New York, have arrived out.

PHILADELPHIA.

Reunion of the Army of the Potomac—Oration by Governor Dix—Addresses by Sherman, Sheridan, Hooker Hartranft, Curtin.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—The reunion of the Army of the Potomac, at the Academy of Music, is the greatest event of the day as well as of the week. The assembly at the Academy took place at twelve o'clock, and previous to that hour business meetings of the various corps associations constituting the society of the Army of the Potomac were held and officers elected to serve for the ensuing year. The auditorium of the Academy was beautifully decorated and presented a fine appearance, perhaps, than ever before. The stage was set in a camp scene, the front, just behind the footlights, being graced with the war decorations of guns and carriages, one on each side, stacked arms and a pyramid of drums. Behind the seats for guests was planted the headquarters' flag of General Meade, stretched by wires to show the golden eagle encircled by the wreath, which is the insignia on the field. Three field tents stood in the background.

Long before the hour for opening, the balcony and other portions of the house assigned for invited guests were filled up with a waiting audience.

At twelve o'clock precisely the distinguished civic and military gentlemen, invited upon the stage, who had assembled in the green room, marched on, headed by Major General Hancock and ex-Governor John A. Dix, of New York; then came Generals Sheridan, Sherman, Robert Patterson, Cadwallader, Averill, Hooker, McIntoeh, Ingalls, Beaver, Parke and Setfridge; Colonels Audenreid and Whipple, of Sherman's staff, and a number of other officers in different grades in the regular army. Besides these there were seated on the stage General C. H. T. Collis, General H. H. Bingham, ex Governor Robinson, of New York, Captain S. P. Sennetsskin, Aide-de-Camp to H. I. H. the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, and Captain A. Vanderhowen, Imperial Russian Grand Artillery.

At half-past twelve o'clock General Hancock, the President, called the meeting to order and made a brief and fitting speech. After prayer by Rev. Wm. McVickar, Mayor Stokely was introduced and made a speech welcoming the assemblage to Philadelphia.

Ex-Governor Dix, of New York, who was the orator of the occassion, was next introduced and delivered a long and eloquent oration, in which he dwelt specially on the principle of universal emancipation, and the bearing of the late war on the practical enrollment of that principle. The oration concluded as follows: "I part with you then in the hope and with the prayer that there may be reserved for you many more reunions like this should it be with diminished numbers. That year succeeding year far in the future may bring you again together to join your congratulating hands, to freshen the remembrance of past associations, and to rejoice in the continued prosperity of the Union, which you contributed by your courage, your constancy and your unconquerable endurance to save, endowing your country with a tenure of life and giving hope and confidence to the friends of freedom throughout the civilized world."

The address was warmly applauded.

Mr. William Winter, of the New York *Tribune*, was next introduced and read a commemorative ode, "The Voice of Silence," which was cordially received.

After the reading of the ode spirited addresses were delivered by Generals Sherman, Sheridan and Hooker, Governor Hartranft and ex-Governor Curtin. The addresses were heartily cheered. At their conclusion the audience was dismissed and a business meeting of the society was held.

The Twenty-seventh annual meeting of the American Medical Association was commenced to-day in Horticultural Hall. There was a large attendance of delegates, more than five hundred being present. Dr. J. Marion Sims, of New York, President elect, occupied the chair. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. E. R. Beadle, of this city. The following distinguished gentlemen occupied seats on the platform: Surgeon General William Roth, twelfth corps (Royal Saxon) German army, and staff, viz: Assistant Surgeon Hans Haymann, twelfth corps (Royal Saxon) German army; Dr. Max Brille, Dresden, Germany, members by invitation; Dr. W. Y. Woodzoff, of St. Petersburg, of the Prussian Commission; Le Docteur Gaffray, Representative of the Paris press to the Exposition; Surgeon General J. K. Barnes, United States Army. President Sims delivered a long address, after which the society adjourned until three o'clock this afternoon. This evening there will be a promenade concert and supper at Horticultural Hall.

Exaggerated Stories About Destitution in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 6.—The reports which have been sent from here in regard to the destitution and communistic spirit prevailing here are grossly exaggerated and have scarcely a shadow of foundation in fact. The measures already devised for relief are ample, and no trouble is apprehended. Some of the sensational letters sent from here and published in other cities are ridiculously false and absurd.

Loem's cotton pickery, in New Orleans, owned by Emmet, was burned with its contents yesterday. The fire extended both ways, destroying two double tenement houses on Religious and four on Orange street. The loss is estimated at $25,000.

NEW ORLEANS INVESTIGATION.

More Sad Stories About Collector Casey and Seelye.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6.—Before the Congressional committee Charles W. Lowell, ex-Postmaster, who defaulted in a large amount in 1873, testified that the sum of $14,500 had been raised by his sureties and other parties, to compromise with the Government for $7,630, as shown by a quietus dated June 20, 1874, signed by the Auditor of the Treasury. This money was paid over to Frank Morey, Congressman, who conducted the adjustment in Washington.

The testimony of the sureties on the bond prove that a larger sum of money was raised than specified in the article of compromise.

Several witnesses were called who testified that during the campaign of 1872 money was paid by parties in the Custom House to persons who did no service for the Government. Considerable evidence was taken relative to the construction department, showing that workmen had received less wages than the amounts entered on the pay rolls. In one case the witness said he received $20, where the entry was for $75, and the signature a forged one. The Chairman of the committee received the following dispatch:

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., June 6th.—Wicker, Collector at Key West, has left for Washington to consult the President and Secretary in relation to his testimony. He has a private copy of his report against Casey. His official one was suppressed by Secretary Boutwell. Wicker has often threatened to publish his report, and the department trembled. Make him produce a copy.

[Signed] W. A. PERRY.

Wicker arrived on Tuesday, and has been subpœnaed by the committee. He will probably testify on Wednesday.

Ex-Congressman Sheldon was called and examined relative to meeting General Porter, Babcock and Casey at Washington, to discuss the appointment of Billings as District Judge, after the Senate failed to confirm Pardee. Casey was a supporter of the latter, and the proposition was made to him to change his support in favor of Billings. Sheldon declined to testify concerning the conversation with Casey on the subject of the judgeship, so far as related to third parties.

Major George E. Head, United States Attorney, appeared before the committee and made a statement denying the charge of bribery made against him by Seelye in Washington. He declared that Seelye had offered him the sheriffalty in the regiment if he would station troops at certain towns in North Louisiana. This was in the fall of 1874, when business had commenced to boom at Monroe.

The troops were to be used for political purposes, and Head refused to grant the request. He also testified that Seelye had said the only advantage in the presence of the troops was the political influence which they exercised.

POLITICAL.

Massachusetts.

GOVERNOR BULLOCK FOR BRISTOW.

BOSTON, June 6.—Governor Bullock, elected a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention, has written a letter stating he cannot attend, owing to an engagement at a literary institution of the State, and adds: "Of all the candidates for President as yet conspicuously mentioned, I should prefer Mr. Bristow. Of the four gentlemen now most prominently canvassed I should certainly select him for my vote, and I should as certainly adhere to my choice. Under no circumstances would I vote for a candidate who, while possessing official influence and power, has failed to use his opportunities in exposing and correcting abuses coming within the reach of his observation, but for personal reasons or for party ends, has permitted them to fester on. I firmly believe that the present Secretary of the Treasury has, by his uniform conduct in office, shown his fitness for the paramount requirement of our time; that he has shown both the will and capacity necessary for the stern work which the people aim to impose upon the next President."

MEETING OF THE UNION LEAGUE.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Ex-Governor Wm. A. Newell, of New Jersey, has called a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Union League of America, to be held at the Grand Central Hotel, Cincinnati, on the evening of the day the convention closes. Members who cannot attend have been requested to send substitutes so that every State and Territory may be represented.

Oregon.

STATE ELECTION ON MONDAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—The returns from the Oregon State election yesterday are too meager to give the result.

New York.

ADDRESS OF THE REPUBLICAN REFORM CLUB.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The Republican Reform Club held a meeting to-night, and adopted an address to the Republican National Convention, urging the nomination by the convention of Presidential candidates whose character is a trustworthy pledge of fulfilling the promises of the Republican party relative to the return to specie payments and civil service reform, and they ask that no candidates, as well as the nominations of the convention give these assurances. It was resolved to send a delegation to Cincinnati. Seventy prominent members were selected, among them the following: J. H. Choate, H. W. Bellows, Edward J. E. Thorne, Dorman B. Eaton, Francis C. Barlow, H. L. Burnett, Charles Lanier, General James Wilson, Lloyd Aspinwall, John Jay, Jackson S. Schultz, John Jacob Astor, H. A. V. Post, Legrand V. Cannon, George L. Schuyler, Henry E. Pierrepont, William H. Guion, Wm. E. Dodge, S. B. Chittenden, Jr., David Dows, William S. Opdyke, Howard Potter, Theo. Roosevelt, D. F. Appleton. A resolution favoring the nomination of Bristow was adopted.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Colonel Grosvenor and Baber have arrived at Rangoon.

Padro & Co., jerked beef importers of Havana, have failed, with liabilities over $1,000,000.

Willis and William Gray, brothers, and Alexander Smith were drowned at Nesshanic, New Jersey, on Monday, while bathing.

Charles L. Perkins, of New York, and Henry Finke, of Virginia, have been appointed joint receivers of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad.

James Campbell, a fireman, fell from his seat and was crushed to death, the wheels of the engine passing over his head, in New Orleans yesterday.

The Boston *Journal* reports that Daniel A. Caldwell, of Lynn, last night said his brother, Josiah Caldwell, is in England, and has not been out of it, and can always be reached by addressing him at London.

A dispatch to the London *Post* from Berlin says that Prince Hassan, son of the Khedive of Egypt, has resigned his commission in the Prussian army. He goes to Egypt, where he will be Minister of War.

An information in the nature of a writ of *quo warranto* was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday morning against Mayor Colvin, of Chicago, by a friend of his, in order to bring the case to the State Supreme Court and secure a decision favorable to him before the election shall be held. It is hoped thus to forestall an election and secure the Mayoralty to Mr. Colvin.

The Metropolitan Bank of Montreal is in difficulty. It is proposed to reduce the stock and amalgamate the concern with some other bank. Serious charges are made against the directors by Mr. Rhodes, of Quebec, who claims $10,000 damages owing to his being deceived into buying the stock of the bank through highly colored documents issued by the directors. He also charges the directors with using money belonging to the bank for their own private ends.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Warmer, southerly possibly shifting to colder northerly winds, stationary pressure and partly cloudy weather.

The steamship Pommerania, from Hamburg, arrived at New York yesterday.

Creegier, Clark & Co., owners of the Continental Bolt Works, Chicago, have failed. Liabilities $40,000; assets $32,000.

A Madrid special states that the Minister of War read in Congress yesterday a bill fixing the strength of the permanent army at 100,000 men.

Base ball: Philadelphia—Chicagos 7, Athletics 0. New York—Mutuals 2, Cincinnatis 0. Boston—Louisvilles 3, Bostons 0. Hartford—Harfords 8, St. Louis 4.

The fruit and oyster packing establishment of E. Schoenberg & Co., Wolfe street, Baltimore, was burned yesterday morning. Loss $35,000; insurance $25,000.

A dispatch to the New York *Times* from Boston says: James Mulligan, the celebrated witness in the Blaine investigation, reached Boston last evening, and when asked what he thought of Blaine's statement, he answered emphatically, "He has not read all the letters, and never will. He will keep back the once that will do him the most harm."

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

McCandless Retirement Bill Signed.

Situation as to His Successor Unchanged.

SECRETARY CAMERON TO GO TO CINCINNATI.

Unjust Discrimination in Freights

A Committee to Investigate the Matter.

They Will Visit Pittsburgh This Summer.

Financial Tactics of the Democracy.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1876.

The McCandless Bill Signed.

The President to-day signed the bill for the relirement of Judge McCandless, and it is intimated that the appointment of a successor will be made at once. The situation as regards the person to be selected is unchanged. Judge Ketchum leads in the way of political influence, and Logan is favorably considered by the superior judicial officers of the district. It is desired to make an appointment before the next term of court. The resignation of Judge McCandless, as already stated in these dispatches, has been in the hands of the President for several weeks.

Secretary Cameron to Lead the Delegation at Cincinnati.

Secretary Cameron, who heads the Pennsylvania Republican delegation, will leave here on Friday or Saturday for Cincinnati, to be present at the National Convention as associate at the head of the list. He goes there to carry out the wishes of the convention, as expressed in their enunciation of views, and outside of this is committed to no one, but will be free to act as he may advise and act first for the best interests of the party, and next for the best interests of Pennsylvania.

Immediate Investigation.

The House Committee on Commerce today decided to appoint a sub-committee of three to investigate the allegation of unjust discrimination in freights by common carriers. The sub-committee will have authority to investigate during the summer, during which time they will visit Pittsburgh and make a thorough investigation there.

Reciprocity with Hawaii.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day considered the bill which passed the House to carry into effect the Hawaiian treaty. The rice and sugar producing sections oppose the bill, on the ground that the markets will be ignored with these articles from other countries under the most favored nation plea. The committee disclaim this, as this is a treaty of reciprocity, and the most favored nation plea has no significance. The bill will be further considered on Friday, and will doubtless be reported favorably.

Look Out for a Financial Monstrosity.

The rule governing the Committee on Banking and Currency to report at any time, it is believed, will let in some financial monstrosity. The committee had six months to report in, and shirked the responsibility. Now, when debate is impracticable, they will try to force a measure through.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1876.

SAM WARD TESTIFIES.

Sam Ward, whose name has been mentioned as authority for the rumor that $300,000 had been disbursed to procure the passage of the Hawaiian treaty bills, testified before the Committee on Ways and Means to-day that he had repeated to several gentlemen what he himself had heard as an after dinner story, and that he knew there was any truth in it; but if there had been, it would have been unprofessional in him to say so.

CAPTAIN A. P. GREEN'S STATEMENT.

Captain A. P. Green to day came before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department and made a statement designed to correct the impression given out by certain persons that he was an habitual drunkard, and a man who could be used by bad men. He denied that he had ever been a drunkard. He admitted that he had been dismissed from the army for having committed himself while under the influence of either drink or drugs, or while temporary insane, but charged that his condition was also affected by a treasonable pledge of fulfilling the promises of the Republican party relative to the return to specie payments and civil service reform, and they ask that no candidates, as well as the nominations of the convention give these assurances. It was resolved to send a delegation to Cincinnati. Seventy prominent members were selected, among them the following: J. H. Choate, H. W. Bellows, Edward J. E. Thorne, Dorman B. Eaton, Francis C. Barlow, H. L. Burnett, Charles Lanier, General James Wilson, Lloyd Aspinwall, John Jay, Jackson S. Schultz, John Jacob Astor, H. A. V. Post, Legrand V. Cannon, George L. Schuyler, Henry E. Pierrepont, William H. Guion, Wm. E. Dodge, S. B. Chittenden, Jr., David Dows, William S. Opdyke, Howard Potter, Theo. Roosevelt, D. F. Appleton. A resolution favoring the nomination of Bristow was adopted.

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Colonel Grosvenor and Baber have arrived at Rangoon.

Padro & Co., jerked beef importers of Havana, have failed, with liabilities over $1,000,000.

Willis and William Gray, brothers, and Alexander Smith were drowned at Neshanic, New Jersey, on Monday, while bathing.

Charles L. Perkins, of New York, and Henry Finke, of Virginia, have been appointed joint receivers of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad.

James Campbell, a fireman, fell from his seat and was crushed to death, the wheels of the engine passing over his head, in New Orleans yesterday.

The Boston *Journal* reports that Daniel A. Caldwell, of Lynn, last night said his brother, Josiah Caldwell, is in England, and has not been out of it, and can always be reached by addressing him at London.

A dispatch to the London *Post* from Berlin says that Prince Hassan, son of the Khedive of Egypt, has resigned his commission in the Prussian army. He goes to Egypt, where he will be Minister of War.

An information in the nature of a writ of *quo warranto* was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday morning against Mayor Colvin, of Chicago, by a friend of his, in order to bring the case to the State Supreme Court and secure a decision favorable to him before the election shall be held. It is hoped thus to forestall an election and secure the Mayoralty to Mr. Colvin.

The Metropolitan Bank of Montreal is in difficulty. It is proposed to reduce the stock and amalgamate the concern with some other bank. Serious charges are made against the directors by Mr. Rhodes, of Quebec, who claims $10,000 damages owing to his being deceived into buying the stock of the bank through highly colored documents issued by the directors. He also charges the directors with using money belonging to the bank for their own private ends.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Warmer, southerly possibly shifting to colder northerly winds, stationary pressure and partly cloudy weather.

The steamship Pommerania, from Hamburg, arrived at New York yesterday.

Creegier, Clark & Co., owners of the Continental Bolt Works, Chicago, have failed. Liabilities $40,000; assets $32,000.

A Madrid special states that the Minister of War read in Congress yesterday a bill fixing the strength of the permanent army at 100,000 men.

Base ball: Philadelphia—Chicagos 7, Athletics 0. New York—Mutuals 2, Cincinnatis 0. Boston—Louisvilles 3, Bostons 0. Hartford—Harfords 8, St. Louis 4.

The fruit and oyster packing establishment of E. Schoenberg & Co., Wolfe street, Baltimore, was burned yesterday morning. Loss $35,000; insurance $25,000.

A dispatch to the New York *Times* from Boston says: James Mulligan, the celebrated witness in the Blaine investigation, reached Boston last evening, and when asked what he thought of Blaine's statement, he answered emphatically, "He has not read all the letters, and never will. He will keep back the once that will do him the most harm."

of five per centum payments on account of net receipts and of all other monetary requirements. It is also proposed that the companies' lands shall be exempt from taxation under State or Territorial authority, and that the existing law which makes all lands not disposed of within three years subject to homestead and pre-emption entry shall be repealed. The proposition now submitted does not include any provision for selling or reconveying to the Government any portion of the Pacific Railroad land grants.

THE ANTI-COOLIE MOVEMENT.

Secret Circular of a San Francisco Secret Association—Its Object the Extirpation of the Chinese.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—At a meeting last night of the Anti-Chinese Central Union, composed of delegates from all the city clubs, the following communication was read:

CALIFORNIA ANTI-COOLIE SECRET ASSOCIATION,
June 1, 1876.

DEAR SIR.—We beg to refer you to one of our letters to the Six Companies, published in the daily papers last week, and as we see that you are likely to be in correspondence with every anti-Chinese club, we wish you would call their attention to the same. Since that letter was written, our great organization has spread immensely, and is now called as above. We have received more support than we could have expected. Our supplies for the city are nearly all at hand, and our country depots are complete and ready for action. We cannot be too strong. Therefore, if there are a few among the clubs who will support us, all the better for our cause. We neither intend to respect Chinese or their employers. As ours is a secret organization much work necessarily falls on the President. We shall therefore deem it a favor if you will make this known to every member. We exonerate every anti-Coolie club from any participation in our organization. We are a picked army of true Americans, determined to have the Centennial our own to celebrate.

Signed, sworn and registered according to the laws of the above organization.

[Signed] THE PRESIDENT.

A resolution was passed deprecating, on the part of the Union and those clubs, all violence toward the Chinese, and calling on the Chief of Police to protect the Chinese and punish those committing outrages upon them.

The New Zealand *Times*, received by the Coloma, contains a statement of Colonel Steinberger to the same effect as previous advices.

Jarrett & Palmer opened to a full house at the California Theater last night and were well received.

SAD AFFAIR.

Captain James Taylor, of McKeesport, Shoots and Kills United States Marshal Harrington, of Covington, Ky., and is Shot and Killed by the Marshal's Posse—What the Affray Grew Out of.

CINCINNATI, June 6.—The steamer Kate Dickson, owned by Captain James Taylor, of McKeesport, Pa., was libeled several days ago by two deck hands, and tied up at Louisville. The boat escaped from that city and came here, the men following and repeating the operation here, where the claim was settled. The papers in the suit at Louisville were sent to United States Marshal Harrington at Covington, who learned this forenoon that the boat left for Pittsburgh last night. Chartering a fast towboat, he overhauled the Kate Dickson at Ripley. The *Enquirer's* special from Maysville says Marshal Harrington endeavored to capture the boat, but was warned off by Captain Taylor. Harrington went ahead to Maysville, and, summoning a posse, endeavored to board the Dickson as she was passing there. After announcing his purpose in answer to a question by Taylor's son, he was fired on by Captain Taylor, who was armed with a double barrelled gun, and instantly killed. Taylor then appeared on the guards with a pistol, and was immediately shot dead by the Harrington party. Much excitement is reported in Maysville over the sad affair.

MEXICO.

The Revolution on its Last Legs—Important Victories Won by Government Troops—Don Carlos and Suite at the Capitol.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 30.—The events of the past two weeks have all been in favor of the Government, and indicate unmistakably the approaching failure of the revolution. The insurgents have suffered reverses everywhere, and their sympathisers are rapidly decreasing in number. General Alatorre gained a great victory May 29th in Oaxaca over the revolutionary forces. The latter lost nearly 2,000 killed and wounded and many prisoners. Among the latter are Generals Mir and Teraid Government casualties, 600 killed and wounded, among the latter General Corrella. The Presidio House, another important victory in Tepic on the 28th. General Cortina has broken his parole, escaped and issued a pronunciamento. If he reaches the Rio Grande he will probably give some trouble to General Vic.ne. Riva Balacco has also issued a pronunciamento.

It is reported that Don Carlos and General Gregorio Arias and party of friends are in this city.

Closing of the Atlantic Mills at Lawrence, Massachusetts.

BOSTON, June 6.—The Treasurer at the Atlantic Mills, at Lawrence, has issued a circular stating that the mills will be closed by the 10th instant, owing to embarrassment. The notes given in payment for improvements have become due, and the Treasurer has taken care of them at this time. The total indebtedness is $822,500, which may be reduced to $617,000 by the sale of personal property. The indebtedness, which is largely due to the savings banks, with the Treasurer and his sons as sureties, is due this year and next, and the treasurer thinks he should carry the burden no longer. He has directed the agent to close the mill when the stock on hand is worked up, and he recommends that additional capital be provided to put the company on a paying condition. The assets of the company above their indebtedness are estimated at $1,782,750. With the return of better times the property will be as valuable as ever.

Convention of the Ohio Sabbath School Union.

DAYTON, June 6.—The seventeenth Annual Convention of the Ohio Sabbath School Union commenced its sessions in the First Baptist church in this city tonight, Rev. W. F. Colby, of Dayton, conducting the introductory devotional exercises. Rev. Thomas D. Ewing, of Dayton, delivered an address of welcome. Rev. J. E. Twitchell, of Cleveland, responded in behalf of the convention. C. M. Nichols, President of the Union, delivered the annual address, urging that the proceedings be made so practical and helpful that the cause shall be promoted. Colonel R. Cowden, Corresponding Secretary of the Union, gave a condensed history of Sabbath school work in Ohio, stating that the first school in the State was organized at Marietta, the next in Dayton and the third in Cincinnati. About three hundred delegates have already arrived. The sessions will continue until Thursday evening.

Bogus Commission Merchants Taken In.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—Two sprucely dressed young men, giving the names of A. and F. Griswold, were arrested here y

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1876.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLIN, of Upper St. Clair township.

ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.

ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZIER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.

ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. B. McELROY, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL.

ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.

CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

IT WAS the *Post's* nominee for Congress who advised BLAINE not to give up those letters.

DAVID once said in his haste that all men were liars. Could he have read the *Post* he would probably have said it at his leisure.

"MULLIGAN is a name that is going into history."—*Springfield Republican.*
ANANIAS was also a name that went into history.

THE Democrats of West Virginia hold their State Convention at Charleston to morrow. The proceedings will probably rhyme with BILL ALLEN.

CONGRESS has not yet made any appropriation to enable the Civil Service Bureau to carry out its purposes, although, when the anticipated advantages are taken into account, the dollars and cents argument is not worthy a moment's consideration.

A CERTAIN "Independent" down-east editor expresses the opinion that the Pennsylvania delegation to the National Republican Convention is "for sale." This contemptible fling settles nothing except to indicate the purchasability of the slanderer in question.

THAT veteran reformer, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, said, in a recent speech, that "the nation is purer to-day than ever it was before." As he knows the new times, and remembers the old, his opinion on now and then is entitled to special respect.

THE Democrats never appeared to be so earnest in sacrificing personal interest for the success of party, nor so hopeful of ultimate success for a long while as they are at present. Hence the paramount importance of the part of Republicans of avoiding everything that might in any manner compromise the Republican cause.

A MEETING of national bank officers will be held in Washington city on the 21st instant to consider the bills limiting taxes on the shares of national banks to their par valuation, and repealing all taxes on the capital and deposits of these banks. A very large number of banks have signified their intention to be represented.

THE Democrats of Connecticut propose to establish an odious discrimination against one of the best classes of citizens in that State. There has just been introduced into the Legislature a resolution for a constitutional amendment providing that "clergymen, so long and while they are continuing the work of the ministry, shall not be eligible to seats in either branch of the General Assembly."

THE people of San Francisco have become so incensed at the constant immigration of the lowest classes of Chinese into California that they have formed themselves into numerous societies to oppose it, and there is danger that unless Government aid is speedily granted they will take the law into their own hands. The question should be brought before the Cabinet without delay, and receive serious consideration.

THE National Prison Congress convened in New York in its fourth annual session, yesterday. The Congress is national, not international, and seventy of its members are persons appointed by the Governors of our several States, but a number of distinguished persons from other countries who are interested in the cause of prison reform are present. The purposes of the Congress should enlist the heartiest sympathy of all who are interested in the promotion of a wiser correctional system than the present. Our age has solved many important questions, but it has not yet solved the grave problem of how to make imprisonment for crime a wholesome and effective means of reforming criminals.

THE National Republican Convention will assemble at Cincinnati one week from to-day. It will consist of delegates from each State equal to twice the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, and of two delegates from each organized Territory and the District of Columbia. The total number of Senators is 74, and of Representatives 292, and the number of organized Territories, including the District of Columbia, is 10, making the grand total 376, making 752 the total number of votes to which the States and Territories will be entitled in the convention, so that 377 votes will be necessary to a choice. The Republicans of Colorado, however, in anticipation of their Territory being admitted into the Union as a State prior to the election of President in November, have chosen six delegates and will ask to be permitted to cast that number of votes in the convention. It is hardly probable that their request will be granted, but if it should be the total number of votes will be 756; necessary to a choice, 379.

IN THE bill which, by a strict party vote, the Confederate House the other day passed to promote the inefficiency of the army, there were two notable provisions; one providing that ex-Confederate officers may be appointed to commands in the army of the United States, and the other abolishing the four colored regiments in the regular army. This action of the Democratic and Confederate growing out of their old secession and pro-slavery prejudices, is as infamous as it is unjust. It is part and parcel of their old Copperheadism and opposition to the principles which gave the black man his freedom, and of their implacable aversion to the equal rights of the colored race. They hate colored men even worse now than they hated them in ante-war times, for the reason that they helped to preserve the Union when the grip of rebellion was upon its throat. Both of these provisions are obnoxious alike to the ex-Union soldiers of the country, to the army itself, and to all loyal people throughout the land. The Senate should reject them at once.

ONE of the most interesting topics broached at the recent meeting of the National Social Science Conference, in Philadelphia, was the question of co-operative building associations. There are over six hundred of these institutions in Philadelphia, the membership being almost exclusively confined to the artisan class; they have over twenty millions of dollars invested in dwellings and mortgages, and during ten years of continuous prosperity, there has been but a single case of peculation. Through the agency of this beneficent system the workingmen of that city have been enabled to acquire houses of their own to an extent unexampled in municipal experience. The domestic and economical habits thus acquired have reacted upon the interests of trade and the whole character of the community, and to-day there is no city in the Union which stands upon a more substantial basis than Philadelphia. The advantages to any community of the presence of a large class of workingmen owning their own homes can hardly be overestimated, since each man is thus made to feel a direct responsibility resting upon him in advancing good local government.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

The several county conventions yesterday got through their work harmoniously, and it now remains for the people to ratify their nominations. So far as we know, the nominations are all good and worthy of cordial support.

In one of the nominations for Congress it does not become us to speak, for personal reasons; but we can say of Mr. BAYNE, the nominee in the Twenty-third district, that he has been unanimously indorsed by the Republicans of his district, no candidate having been put up against him. He is a good Republican, honest, capable and faithful, and we trust to see him triumphantly elected. He deserves a hearty and cordial support.

For Senate, Messrs. NEWMYER and McNEILL were renominated by acclamation; Mr. GAZZAM was nominated in place of Senator ANDERSON, and Mr. GILFILLAN was nominated in Dr. WOOD's district. Mr. GILFILLAN has had legislative experience in the House, is a successful farmer, and possesses all the requisite qualifications for a Senator. Mr. GAZZAM is a new man in public life, but is young, vigorous and talented, and will soon learn the duties of his place. For the House of Representatives, the nominations are, as a whole, unusually good. In the First district, Messrs. HENRY M. LONG and WM. H. GRAHAM were complimented with a renomination, and JAMES D. WALKER, a worthy mechanic, was assigned a place on the ticket. In the Second district we have two new names, R. S. FRAZER, Esq., a reputable young member of the bar, and WM. J. FLINN, a master painter. In the Fourth district, ADAM H. WEAVER, formerly Flour Inspector, JOSEPH MITCHELL, Alderman, J. MARTIN SHAFER, Alderman and Deputy Mayor of the South Side, and S. B. McELROY, a dealer in building materials, are the candidates. JOSEPH A. STONE, coal merchant, of McKeesport, and WILLIAM H. McGILL, are the candidates in the Fifth district; while in the Sixth we have VINCENT MILLER, an ex-legislator, and WILLIAM HILL—both worthy and esteemed citizens. B. F. KENNEDY, Esq., one of the best Prothonotaries who ever held the office, was renominated by acclamation. WILLIAM MCCALLIN, who has served one term as Coroner with great acceptance, is named for County Treasurer, and JOSEPH A. THOMAS, a disabled soldier, will succeed him as Coroner. For Jury Commissioner, JOHN KNOWLAND, an ex-member of Councils, has been named, and JOHN HERRON, a well known citizen, for Director of the Poor. This is the ticket. It is eminently worthy of support, and will, we doubt not, be elected by an old fashioned majority.

WE TRUST, sincerely, that Speaker KERR is innocent of the charge alleged against him, but his statement that it was simply impossible that he could have talked with the witness HARNEY "on a matter so fatally involving honor, official decency and personal safety, and not have retained a vivid recollection of the fact," does not meet the requirements of the case. It is not forgotten that in 1866, the year when the appointment is said to have been made, Mr. KERR was charged with having been a member of the order of the Sons of Liberty or Knights of the Golden Circle. He denied the charge most emphatically, and called Heaven to witness that he spoke the truth, and was not, by any evasion, deceiving the people when he made the denial. Yet it was afterward conclusively shown by the very officers of the order who initiated him, that he had been a member, and none now doubt the fact. Is his denial at this time any better evidence than it was then? If it is, what makes it so? So, too, when treason was rife all over that State, through the instrumentalities of members of the order of Knights of the Golden Circle, Mr. KERR admitted a guilty knowledge of its plans and workings, how discovered is not known, but he did not inform the officers of the Government, either National or State. The evidence against him in the present case is very direct and positive, and a good deal more is required than his denial, however emphatic, or a reference to the good name he has borne heretofore, to overcome the evidence, or convince the people that he was not guilty of receiving money for making the appointment. One thing is certain: that he did not need to go beyond his district to entire strangers to find worthy and competent persons who would have gladly accepted the appointment to a second lieutenancy in the army. The district contained numerous persons who, by age, education and years of actual service in the army during the war, were well fitted for the place, and if he had let it be generally known that he had the appointment at his disposal, not a little difficulty would have been experienced in making a selection from the great number applying for it. His facile crookedness with regard to these matters has also called up his connection with the famous McGARRAHAN claim. It is remembered that, after having carefully examined the claim, and declared it a just one, and voted for it in the House, he suddenly took the other side, that of the New Idria Company, and has ever since received the support of its officers. During the Speakership canvass it was notorious that the New Idria Company was advancing money to aid in KERR's election. We do not mean to assert that he was corruptly influenced in this matter, but for a sick man he certainly turned an astoundingly lithe somersault.

THAT Mr. BLAINE had a clear legal as well as moral right to seize his letters without the consent of the man MULLIGAN, appears from the language of BLACKSTONE:

"When one hath deprived another of his property in goods or chattels personal, the owner of the goods may lawfully claim and retake them wherever he happens to find them, so it be not in a riotous manner or attended with a breach of the peace." To the same purpose are Lord Coke's Institutes (vol. 3, 134). This proceeding is denominated 'recaption' in the common law, and is so fully recognized as a part of it as the action of trespass or replevin."

The publication of these letters shows them to be entirely free from corrupt matter, which makes the course of Mr. BLAINE in the premises all the more justifiable. A local correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing on this subject, cites, by way of illustration, the following new and interesting facts:

"I have myself seen a letter written by Abraham Lincoln after one of his Senatorial campaigns, that, if published in 1890, just before the Chicago Convention, would very likely have lost him the nomination. That letter contains some very uncomplimentary allusions to some of the most prominent of his supporters in Illinois, which would surely have created trouble in the Illinois delegation, and destroyed its unanimity. In like manner, also, who can doubt that if any private letter of any of our Presidents since Washington had been sprung on the world at the critical moment, so much trouble of one kind or another would have arisen that this man never would have occupied their lofty positions? I could name the man, still living, who has in his possession a letter from one of the most popular and honored of all of them, which, if published at the critical day, would have utterly destroyed his chances for the White House, as it contained a confession utterly inconsistent with his supposed character. On the other hand, a very prominent lawyer of this city has a letter from Mr. Blaine in which he expressly declined to enter into a speculation he had contemplated and had the money in hand to invest in, on the single ground that a measure calculated to advance it would surely come before Congress."

This letter should be published, since it will help to make Mr. BLAINE's vindication all the more triumphant and complete. For a corrupt man generally takes everything that comes in his way.

THE House of Representatives has referred a resolution against interference with the tariff during this session to the Committee on Ways and Means. The resolution will doubtless be reported for passage. At all events it is certain that the Democratic leaders in Congress have no intention of trying to pass the bill this session. They do not want to have the party show its hand on the tariff question. MORRISON knew perfectly well when he presented the measure that it would be opposed by a respectable minority of his party. But he also knew that there is an element in the party which makes a complete hobby of the tariff. It is free-trade first, last and all the time. The leaders of this faction care little about any other political issue. To them the unsettled condition of the South, the derangement of our finances, or the depression in mercantile affairs, is of no importance as compared with removing the tariff and admitting foreign products into the domestic markets free of duty. To cater to the notions of these ultra-free traders, the Tariff bill was introduced and much valuable time has been frittered away both in the Committee on Ways and Means and in the House in its consideration. MORRISON's speech, instead of being a fair and dispassionate discussion of the important subject to which it referred, was nothing better than a campaign document, to be used as the canvass progresses, and distributed in localities where the free-trade fallacy is popular.

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* uses the dispute between the iron manufacturers and puddlers of this city to point a moral concerning the peaceful manner in which labor discussions are conducted on this side of the Atlantic, where more publicity is given to the market price of manufactured articles, so that workmen may more easily understand the causes of a reduction or of a rise in wages. In Great Britain some workmen have just given a new instance of their hesitation in trusting the genuineness of market price lists furnished them, and consequently these workmen sometimes protest against the decision of the arbitrator chose nor accepted by themselves. Says that paper:

"Such has been recently the case of Mr. Chamberlain, the Mayor of Birmingham, who was compelled to publish a letter to the iron workers of South Staffordshire explaining and defending his recent award, as arbitrator of a reduction of seven and a half per cent. in their wages. The men were at first dissatisfied with Mr. Chamberlain's decision, but they were told by their trade union leaders that their very acceptance of the arbitrator compelled them morally to abide without murmuring by his decision."

It is also gratifying to find that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN himself does full justice to these leaders. In a recent letter to the London *Times* he says:

"In all these instances I have found the trades union leaders true to their engagements and rather the friends of peace than the counsellors of strife. It is no easy matter to persuade ten or twenty thousand workingmen that they must accept a reduction of five to twenty per cent. of their earnings; but this is a duty which the union leaders have again and again accepted when, having made the best possible defense of the interests intrusted to their care, they have found the balance of evidence and the decision of the arbitrator to be against them. Although on such occasions they necessarily risk their popularity with their constituents, they have never hesitated, in my experience, to tender unpalatable advice after an impartial inquiry has convinced their own judgment."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Our prophet thinks he can see a split in the St. Louis Convention.

Suggestive. Two physicians of Boston are named Aiken and Ayling.

The New York Court House cost $12,000,000, and now it cannot be ventilated.

California wants a law against wearing pigtails. The Chinese want to be excused.

The London *Times* is a great paper. It puts down Indianapolis as in the State of Maryland.

The pillory has been set up in Nova Scotia, and the men who set it up ought to be set up on it.

Attorney General Taft is constantly besieged by hosts of applications for pardons heretofore refused.

The State Boom bill became a law on Monday, by limitation, without action of Governor Hartranft.

The present indications are that the wheat yield in the United States will be very great this year.

An able recent Democratic speaker at a meeting in this city proposed "to fling the platform" to the breeze.

Well spent. The receipts of the American Bible Society since its organization in 1816 amount to $17,229,142.

The Evangelist Moody very properly refuses to have anything to do with dedicating a church debt to the Lord.

The Missouri State Entomologist prophesies that there will be no grasshoppers this season in Missouri and Kansas.

The talk about Theodore Tilton going to Chicago to live appears to be only another excursion of the Western imagination.

Shoot your Spitz dog. It is said three-fourths of the canines affected with hydrophobia in this country are of that species.

The Sioux war has begun in earnest, and the frontier motto is, "every man for himself and the red devils take the hindmost."

The price of Circassians is lower now than a any time since the Crimean war. The fall of the Sultan has broken the market.

A certain attractive Allegheny school ma'am says she governs her scholars with love. Some of the big boys corroborate the statement.

The superior intelligence who invents the head-lines for the Chicago *Times* records momentary matters under the head of "Buzzing Bees."

Wool is very low in California, which is death on sheep, they being killed for their hides and tallow. They should strike against fattening.

It is the intention of the Government to mass all the cavalry in the Black Hills region and garrison the posts in the South west with infantry.

Big fish are reaching our shores, doubtless for centennial purposes. A sturgeon weighing 560 pounds was recently captured in Massachusetts waters.

Every section of Texas has been visited by fine rains within the past two weeks, and crop prospects, which were good before, are vastly improved.

The business profits of the great obituary laureate, George Washington Childs, reach one hundred dollars an hour. No wonder there is music in his soul.

"If," says a rural Kentucky editor, "we escape the hog cholera this season there will be a large surplus of pork next winter." We trust he will live.

A New Hampshire hog recently rooted up a tin box containing $300 in cash, and now all the other New England hogs are preparing to emigrate to the Granite hills.

The potato bug already figures in a lawsuit in New Jersey, where a woman charges her neighbor with throwing a lot of them over her fence and poisoning her fowls.

Wisconsin is fortunate. A colony of from five to six thousand Russian mennonities is to settle in that State this year. These people are of a very excellent class, honest, industrious, law-abiding and religious.

The anchor of Columbus' ship, which the great admiral was forced to abandon on an island during his first voyage to the West Indies, has lately been placed in the Museum of the Louvre, in Paris. Why not bring it to the Centennial?

The attendance at the Centennial Exhibition increases, and will probably continue to increase until its close. The average daily attendance of visitors thus far has been 28,489. The daily expenses of the Exhibition are a little less than $8,000.

The New York *Sun* shines for all. In one paragraph it puts forward Washburne as a candidate hard to beat at Cincinnati, and in another charges him with having received ten thousand dollars improperly from the Trans-continental Railway funds.

Saxe lately wrote a poem entitled "The Hen and the Honey Bee." Whereupon a critic says: "In the first verse and third line are the words, 'Espied a bee upon a rose.' Now, I have been a bee-keeper for some years, and in all my experience never saw a bee upon a rose."

The Khedive of Egypt has devoted the thirteen thousand pounds sterling, contributed to erect a monument for him, to the erection of a great public school in Alexandria, open to all nationalities. Many an Christian lands could do themselves honor by acting on similar principles.

HENRY HOLT & Co., New York, have in preparation a series of condensed English Classics, to be edited by Rossiter Johnson, editor of the "Little Classics," which have attained such widespread and deserved popularity and success. There is no man in the country better fitted to undertake the work in question. Mr. Johnson is himself an author of repute, a poet of no mean order, with rare eclectic discrimination and critical insight, and, notwithstanding the abbreviated form in which the celebrated novels whose authors have passed away are to be presented, he will preserve, with all their original warmth and sensuousness, their essential vitality and soul. They will thus come within the means and the time of very many readers who otherwise would never be able to read them at all. The series will begin with Scott's "Ivanhoe," Dickens' "Our Mutual Friend" and Bulwer's "The Last Days of Pompeii." Condensed, they will be about half the size of the originals, and will be sold at one dollar each.

The Indianapolis *Journal*, Senator Morton's home organ, does not except Mr. Orth's explanation of his connection with the Venezuelan bond claims, and asserts: "If Mr. Orth cannot make a better explanation of his connection with this disreputable and mercenary transaction, he is not the man to represent the Republicans of Indiana as the head of their State ticket."

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Grant, since the death of her grandson, has written to Mrs. Sartoris urging her to pass the summer in this country.

The election of Rev. Wm. Stevens Perry to the Bishopric of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Iowa, heals the division between the High and Low Churchmen in that State. The new Bishop is a moderate churchman.

There is a female engineer in Philadelphia. The steam engine which works the four looms and the printing-press in the woman's pavilion is run by a woman "in a light brown dainty trimmed dress." The maiden's name is Allison, and she is from St. Catherine's, Ontario. Her father was proprietor of a large grist mill.

Leslie Brownlee, a young man living on a farm as tenant, twelve miles southwest from Leavenworth, Kansas, was recently visited by a stranger who presented him with a deed to the property, without consideration. The young man cannot imagine who the liberal donor is, unless it may be his grandmother's second husband, who went to the Mexican war and was never heard of afterwards.

The English aristocracy are sliding about very strangely on the "ragged edges." Lord Dupplin, the young turfite, who stood to win $500,000 on his horse Petrarch, for the Derby, has recently lost his wife. She has written her husband that she had found a man whom she liked better. In this she followed the example of two sisters — the Marchioness of Townshend and Mrs. Adrian Hope, the banker's wife. Dupplin had one consolation. He won $50,000 at cards at one sitting of the man his wife ran away with a few days afterward.

Much has been said on the subject of cremation of the dead, but only one instance of a voluntary character can be found in American history. This was Henry Laurens. There is, however, an error in the best received statements. It is said in the American Biographical Dictionary that he directed his son to burn his body on the third day, as the sole condition of inheriting an estate of $90,000. Such was not the case. Mr. Laurens had often spoken of his preference of incremation to inhumation and one reason was a belief that cases of premature burial had occurred. His beloved daughter Martha, for instance, was once laid out for burial, but recovered and lived to an old age. He dreaded above all earthly dangers such a fate, and therefore expressed a desire in his will that his corpse should be burned. This was done in Charleston in presence of a great multitude.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It cuts out little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, it novates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic, this wine includes the most agreeable and efficient salt of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvy an Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to call for and insist on the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive,

Head and all, complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

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Brass Founts, Lard Oil, Student Burners,
Chandeliers, Lard Oil Burners, Shades,
Candle Holders, Match Safes, Shade Holders,
Candle Wick, Novelty Lamps, Safety Lamps,
Chimneys, Optical Lamps, Spring Lamps,
Collars, Paper Shades, Do Chimneys,
Bark Lanterns, Putty, Do Burners,
Fillers, Pendent Lanterns, Side Lamps,
Founts, Pulpit Lamps, Stem Burners,
Gas Globes, Pendents, Stable Lanterns,
Gas Shades, Plaster Paris, Tin Reflectors,
Gas Globes, Porch Lanterns, Venus Burners,
Hangers, Reflectors, Wax Tapers.

Bases, Opal and Bronze, Mammoth or No. 3 Burners,
Brass Hand Lamps, Oil Cans,
Candles for Lanterns, Oil Cans, all sizes,
Chandelier Hooks, Old Style Chimneys,
Decorated Shades, Odd Parts of Lamps,
Dining-Room Lamps, Pulleys for Chandeliers,
Excelsior Burners, Railroad Lamps,
Extension Pieces, Sun Hinge Burners,
Expanding Lamps, Steamboat Lamps,
Fireside Burners, Toilet Hand Lamps,
Factory Lanters, Tripod Student Reflectors,
Green Plaited Shades, Two-Joint Bracket,
Gasoline Burners, Triple Brass Reflectors,
Hall Lamps, Unique Burners with
Hurricane Lanterns, Ring,
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Elwood & McCracken, Commission Merchants and dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds and Wool, 365 Liberty street.
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B. H. Lubbers.....386 Fifth ave.
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Greenawalt & Nelson.....11 Wylie ave.
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Furniture.
Close, Schoeneck & Co...Penn ave. and Tenth st.
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Foundries.
Totten & Co.....Twenty-fourth and Railroad st.
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Fences, Wrought Iron.
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Saint James.....403 and 407 Liberty st.
House and Sign Painters.
John T. Gray.....84 Diamond st.
Wesley Coulter.....236 Penn ave.
John D. McFarland.....78 Fourth ave.
Iron Fences.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips...91 & 92 Water street.
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Manufacturers and Merchants'.....87 Wood st.
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Monongahela.....cor. Wood st. and Fourth ave.
Citizens'.....96 Fourth ave.
People's.....100 Fourth ave.
Lubricating Oils.
Grim Brothers, Excelsior Oils.....236 Penn ave.
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W. F. Bennett...n. e. cor. Wood st. and 4th ave.
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Reese Owens & Co.....21 Seventh ave.
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Pennsylvania Railroad.....Union Depot
Pgh., Cin. & St. L. R. R.....Union Depot
Pgh., Ft. W. & Chicago R. R.....Union Depot
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.....Union Depot
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GOOD ICE AND PLENTY OF IT.

Our customers are guaranteed a full supply during the entire season. Ice delivered by the pound, cwt., ton or car load, at lowest market rates. Send to

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 6, 1876.

Business at the banks moved along in its usual routine to-day, and the monetary situation retained the former features of ease and quiet. The offerings of such paper as lenders are willing to take were light, and such paper the banks would have been glad to give pretty low rates. As what was done, however, was in the way of regular business to customers, there was no material change from former rates. Exchange is still scarce, but the stringency has relaxed enough so that in most of the transactions between the banks we learned of no premium; although, perhaps, New York drafts were really worth a sight premium, say from par to 25c per $1,000. The principal feature of business in stocks and real estate was the auction sale of real estate and railway, bank, mining and manufacturing stocks held by the assignees of Springer Harbaugh. There was a moderate attendance of buyers; but as the sale was a peremptory one some valuable property was sold at decidedly low prices, although perhaps considering the times and the character of the properties offered the amount realized was about all that could be expected.

—We learn from the Eastern papers that the city of Providence has just placed a 5 per cent. gold loan of $1,500,000 at 106 11, with Boston and New York parties. This gives an interest to the investor of only 4.7 per cent., showing that the city made a mistake in not placing the rate of interest as low as 4½ per cent. Springfield 7 per cents, which cannot be called in for several years, are probably worth 115 (if they correspond with Boston and Albany 7's), or 9 or 10 per cent. more than they were issued for. The Boston *Journal* urges the propriety of a 4 per cent. popular loan, with denominations as low as $50, for the new park debt in that city, and declares that some of the 5 per cent. sterling loans placed abroad for Boston have cost more than they would if placed at home. Without doubt, there is opportunity at the present time for popular loans at a low rate, if they are broken up in small denominations and given a long time to run. Such a bond is handy for a great many purposes, especially as an investment for current balances. It would not be subject to much fluctuation, and whoever invested in them to-day would be pretty sure of being able to sell them for as much one, two or three months hence, with the interest added. If the city of Providence can borrow of the bankers at 4½ at thirty years, the United States Government ought certainly to borrow on the above named terms at 4 per cent., fifty years to run.

—The statement of averages of leading items in the banks of the Philadelphia Clearing House for the past week, as compared with that of the previous week, shows an increase in loans of $61,598, in reserve of $521,902, in cash from banks $38,706 and in deposits of $1,388,193. Of the other items specie showed a decrease of $34,366, national bank notes a decrease of $121,776, due to banks a decrease of $386,819, and circulation a decrease of $10,751. These figures show the banks to be in a very easy condition, the increase in both reserve and deposits being quite large. The only unsatisfactory point is that with so much money to lend there should be so few borrowers. The business at bank fell off considerably. The clearings were down $6,251,880 on those of the previous week and the balances were $410,078 less.

—The bank transactions of the principal cities as measured by their clearings, show that general trade is larger in volume than it was two years ago, though prices are lower. The *Public Ledger* of June 1 shows from the English returns that the present commercial disaster is not confined to this country:

> Not only does the *Economist* speak of the Board of Trade report for the quarter ending April 30 as exceptionally discouraging, and point to the fact that in nearly every important article the export trade shows a decline in quantity as well as price, but the reports of the London Clearing House from January 1 to latest dates show a decline since 1875 of about twelve per cent. The aggregate clearings in London and New York for the nineteen weeks ending there May 10, and here May 13, compare thus:
>
> | | London. | New York. |
> |---|---|---|
> | 1875..... | $10,968,498,750 | $9,042,296,919 |
> | 1876..... | 9,576,223,850 | 7,733,976,041 |
> | Decrease..... | 1,392,273,900 | 1,308,321,876 |
>
> In New York the decline has been about 14 per cent., and in London about 12 per cent. The correspondence has been sufficiently close to indicate that the causes operating in both countries the commercial depression in each is mainly attributable, and not, as we are apt to think, mainly to causes within our own control.

—The Springfield *Republican*, in an article on the market value of municipal bonds, has the following:

> There has recently been some questioning of the credit of Chicago on account of the adverse decision of Judge McAllister, of the Cook County Court. The city of Chicago has been restrained from contracting a large indebtedness by the provision in the State Constitution limiting the power of municipalities to borrow to five per cent. of their valuation. The new Constitution was fortunately framed before the great fire, and consequently the city debt is down to $15,000,000, or only three times the debt of Providence. The City Treasurer has issued certificates in anticipation of revenue, as was done to a large extent in New York, and to some extent in almost every city of the country was recently brought to bear to the courts whether, as the city debt was so much within the constitutional limit, this issue was not illegitimate. Justice McAllister decides that it is illegitimate, because issued before the levy of taxes was made by which it was to be met, implying that between the levy and the collection of taxes the indebtedness would be legitimate. As the levy was subsequently voted, there will be of course no loss to holders. Indeed, there is no better investment than the bonds of the great Western cities, the rate of interest rising above those of Eastern cities almost in proportion to the amount limit of population. Cincinnati, for instance, which also has a debt of only three per cent., offers a new loan quite similar to the Providence loan at six per cent. interest, no bid to be below 103.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

June 6, 1876.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold.....	112½	112¾	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	118⅝	.....	.....	.....	118⅝	118⅝
5-20's, 1865.....	115⅝	.....	.....	.....	115⅝	115⅝
5-20's, 1865, new.....	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	116⅝
5-20's, 1867, registered	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1867.....	116	.....	.....	.....	121¼	121¼
5-20's, 1868, registered	120⅜	.....	.....	.....	.....	120⅜
5-20's, 1868, coupon.....	120⅜	.....	.....	.....	.....	120⅜
10-40's.....	117⅜	.....	.....	.....	.....	117⅜
6's, currency, 1895.....	124½	.....	.....	.....	.....	124½
Currency 6's.....	124⅝	.....	.....	.....	.....	124⅝
Western Union Tel.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69	69¼	69
Lackawanna.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Mail.....	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
Panama.....	138	.....	138	.....	.....	.....
Quicksilver.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wells-Fargo Express	90¾	90¾	90	.....	.....	.....
American Express	53	.....	53	.....	.....	.....
United States Ex.	77	.....	77	.....	.....	.....
New York Central	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
Erie.....	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Michigan Central	87	.....	.....	.....	87	87
Michigan Southern	84¾	85	85	85	85	85
Illinois Central	97	.....	.....	.....	97	97
Cleveland & Pitts.	92¾	.....	.....	.....	92¾	92¾
Chicago & Northwest	41	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
Do. preferred.....	62	.....	62	.....	62	62
Rock Island.....	103¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	103¾
St. Paul.....	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
Do. preferred.....	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
Wabash common.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Fort Wayne.....	134½	.....	.....	.....	.....	134½
Ohio & Mississippi.....	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
Union Pacific.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
Harlem.....	.....	.....	127	.....	.....	.....
Hannibal & St. Joe.	13¾	13¾	13¾	.....	.....	.....
Iron Mountain.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....
C. C. & I. C.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri Pacific.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107
Atlantic & Pac. Tel.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central.	53¾	53¾	.....
Reading.....	.....	.....	44
United Cos. of N. J.	128	.....	.....
Phila. Trustee and Inst.	16¾	.....	.....
Lehigh Valley.....	.....	.....	57
Allegheny Val'y 7's.....	.....	.....	101¼
P. C. & St. L. m. b.....	.....	.....	82

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 112⅝.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Money closed easy at 2¼@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5 per cent. Customs receipts $275,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $89,000. Clearings $15,000,000. Sterling firmer; sixty days, 487¾; three days, 489¼.

GOLD.

Gold opened and closed at 112⅝, with sales in the interim at 112¾. Borrowing rates 1@3 per cent. per annum and 1-64 per diem. Loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds active and firm with a fractional advance in some cases. Railroad bonds firm. State securities quiet. Stocks opened strong and prices advanced, and for a few moments the market had the appearance of buoyancy, Western Union advancing to 70¾. Subsequently a general depression set in which carried down prices from ¼ to 1¼ per cent., the greatest decline being in St. Paul preferred, Lake Shore, Western Union and Pacific Mail. At the close the lowest prices of the day were generally current, the decline from the opening prices being from ¼ to 2½ per cent., the latter Missouri Pacific. Transactions 124,000 shares, of which 17,000 were Pacific Mail, 31,000 Western Union, 16,000 St. Paul, 6,000 Erie, 27,000 Lake Shore and 4,000 Ohio and Mississippi. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph.....	69¾	Rock Island.....	103¼
Quicksilver.....	15	St. Paul.....	39¾
Do. preferred.....	39	Do. preferred.....	68¾
Pacific Mail.....	35¾	Toledo & Wabash.	24
Mariposa.....	6	Do. preferred.....	3
Do. preferred.....	9	Ft. Wayne.....	134½
Adams Express.....	108½	Terre Haute.....	7
Wells-Fargo Ex.....	90¾	Do. preferred.....	14
American Ex.....	53	Chicago & Alton.....	92¾
U. S. Express.....	74¾	Do. preferred.....	119½
New York Central.	114⅝	Ohio & Mississippi.	18¼
Erie.....	14¾	Del. & Lack'a.....	107¾
Do. preferred.....	19	Atlantic & P. Tel..	15
Harlem.....	127	Missouri Pacific..	98
Do. preferred.....	133	Atlantic & P. pref.	24
Michigan Central.	87¾	Indiana Central...	4
Panama.....	138	Burlington & Q....	114
Lake Shore.....	85¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	13½
Illinois Central..	97	Chicago & Pacific	93
Cleveland & Pitts.	92¾	Central Pac. bonds	103
Northwestern.....	41¾	Union Pac. bonds.	105
Do. preferred....	62¾	Do. land grants..	99¾
C. C. C. & I.....	47¾	Do. sink. fund...	89¾
S. J. Central.....	87		
GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881.	122¾	10-40's, registered.	117¼
5-20's, 1865.....	115¾	10-40's, coupons....	118¼
5-20's, 1865, new....	116¾	New 5's.....	117¾
5-20's, 1867.....	122	Currency 6's.....	124½
5-20's, 1868.....	122¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old..... 41¾ Virginia, old..... 30
Tennessee, new.... 42¾ Missouri's..... 103¾
Virginia, new..... 30

LONDON, June 6, 3 P. M.—Consols for money 93 7-16; for account 93 15-16. United States bonds—5-20s, 1865, 105¾; do 1867, 110; 10-40's, 105¾; new 5's, 103¾. Railroad securities—New York Central, 99; Erie, 15; do preferred, 31.

PARIS, June 6.—Rentes 106 francs 27½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, June 6.—United States bonds—New 5's, 101¾.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6.—Gold 112⅝. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 550's.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, June 6, 1876.

There was a moderate movement in the leading lines of merchandise to-day, but in no department was there any especial activity. The general course of values was downward. This was particularly apparent in provisions, which took another plunge under the effect of the decline in Chicago. There was also an easy feeling in produce, some of the leading staples being quoted rather lower. The grain market was also rather weak and corn went off about 1c. Petroleum was irregular, closing at a decline of 2½@3⅛c from yesterday's quotations. Other lines of trade were steady and unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls.....	2,220	Cheese, bxs.....	193
Corn, bus.....	2,784	Bacon, lbs.....	52
Wheat, bus.....	2,800	Bacon, tcs.....	2,500
Barley, bus.....	168	Potatoes, bus.....	1,203
Rye, bus.....	0	Hay, bales.....	529
Oats, bus.....	7,475		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Produce and Breadstuffs.

APPLES—Are fairly out of market and we omit quotations.

BEANS—Continue to move slowly but steadily at $1 00@1 10 per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—There was a quiet feeling in the butter trade with rather limited business at former quotations. There were a few sales of extra choice at 16@20c, but the general quotation of choice is 17@18c; prime 14@16c; common to fair 11@12c.

CHEESE—There was a moderate demand with steady receipts and an easy tone to prices. We quote New York Goshen at 13@13½c; new Ohio factory 9½@10c for choice; 8@9c for good to prime; 5@7c for low grades.

DRIED FRUITS—Are quiet and steady. We quote common to choice apples at 3@3½c; sliced 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 12½@13c; peeled 13@14c; evaporated peaches 20@22c. Blackberries 11@12c. Huckleberries 13@22c. Raspberries 20 @23c. Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; unpitted 8@9c @ lb.

EGGS—Were not in very liberal supply today, but the demand was proportionately light and prices maintained their former rates. We quote at 12½@13c ₱ doz for strictly fresh.

FEED FEEDERS AND VEGETABLES—There is an abundant supply and the market is easy. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, peck boxes, $1 00@1 15; onions, ₱ bushel, 75@80c; cabbage, ₱ doz, 75@90c; potatoes, ₱ bushel, 40@45c; Early Rose, 45@50c; Burbank seedlings, 40@45c; Peerless, 40@45c; Early Ohio, 40@45c; Jersey sweets, $2 50@3 00 ₱ bbl; Jersey Bermuda onions, $2 50@3 00 ₱ crate; Egyptian onions, $3 00@3 50 ₱ bbl; Spanish onions, $1 75@2 00 ₱ crate; Bermuda potatoes, $3 00@3 50 ₱ bbl; Jersey cabbage, $1 50@2 00 ₱ bbl; Jersey beets, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey turnips, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey carrots, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey parsnips, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey cucumbers, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey peppers, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey egg plants, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey lettuce, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey radishes, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey spinach, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey asparagus, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey string beans, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey green peas, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey dandelions, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey celery, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey cauliflower, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey beet tops, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey lima beans, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey okra, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey squash, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey pumpkins, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey corn, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey mushrooms, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey rhubarb, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey parsley, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey sage, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey thyme, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey summer savory, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey sweet marjoram, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey sweet basil, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey mint, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey horseradish, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey garlic, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey leeks, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey shallots, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey chives, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey rosemary, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey sweet fennel, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey sweet chervil, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey sweet anise, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey sweet caraway, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey sweet coriander, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey sweet dill, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey sweet fennel, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey sweet marjoram, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey sweet basil, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey sweet mint, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey sweet horseradish, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey sweet garlic, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey sweet leeks, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey sweet shallots, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey sweet chives, 50@60c ₱ bbl; Jersey sweet

The Conventions.

A FULL TICKET NOMINATED.

RUSSELL ERRETT AND THOMAS M. BAYNE FOR CONGRESS.

John C. Newmyer, Hugh McNeill, Joseph M. Gazzam and John Gilfillin for State Senate.

A GOOD ASSEMBLY TICKET.

B. F. Kennedy for Prothonotary; Wm. McCallin for Treasurer; Jos. A. Thomas for Coroner; John Knowland Jury Commissioner, and John Herron for Poor Director.

The several conventions, fourteen in number, called to nominate a Republican ticket for Allegheny county, met in the two cities, yesterday, at the places designated in the call, and did the work assigned them in a very creditable and satisfactory manner. There were the usual zeal and earnestness displayed in behalf of candidates, and in several of the conventions the contest was severe and protracted; but when the majority had decided fairly —as was done in every instance—there was a commendable spirit of acquiescence manifested on the part of those whose favorites were defeated, and a general good feeling prevailed, which foreshadows a clean sweep of the whole field, by a large majority, in November next. Following are the reports of the several Conventions:

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Twenty-Second District.

The delegates to this convention met in Room No. 1 of the Common Pleas Court No. 1, and was called to order by John W. Riddell, Esq. Every district was represented. As soon as Mr. Riddell announced the Convention ready for business, H. H. McCormick, Esq., suggested that six temporary secretaries be chosen—three in the interest of Major Errett, and three to represent General Negley. *Agreed to.*

Mr. McCormick then *suggested* the names of Messrs. A. J. Wilson, J. H. Miller and Harry Moore on behalf of Major Errett.

Mr. George B. Chalmers named Messrs. Conrad Upperman, Wm. Rowswell and Samuel Baldwin for General Negley.

These nominations were accepted by the Convention and the secretaries took their seats.

THE DELEGATES.

The roll of the districts was then called, and the following named delegates presented their credentials:

PITTSBURGH.

First ward, First district—J. F. A. Bneh.
First ward, Second district—John N. Miller.
First ward, Third district—R. C. Elliott.
Second ward, First district—H. A. Vierheller.
Second ward, Second district—B. F. Lloyd.
Second ward, Third district—James D. Wilson.
Third ward, First district—Louis Kettelberger.
Third ward, Second district—Peter Dressler.
Fourth ward, First district—Harry Darlington.
Fourth ward, Second district—William M. Kirby.
Fourth ward, Third district—James E. McKeever.
Fifth ward, First district—J. W. Smith.
Fifth ward, Second district—William M. Lewis.
Fifth ward, Third district—John Harvey.
Sixth ward, First district—Samuel McWhinney.
Sixth ward, Second district—John Richardson.
Sixth ward, Third district—George Beecher.
Sixth ward, Fourth district—Charles Everson.
Seventh ward, First district—Andrew J. Lee.
Seventh ward, Second district — Charles Jeremy.
Seventh ward, Third district—W. S. Foster.
Eighth ward, First district—James McKee.
Eighth ward, Second district—Samuel Kilgore.
Eighth ward, Third district—George B. Chalmers.
Eighth ward, Fourth district — Henry Cochran.
Ninth ward, First district—James Boyd.
Ninth ward, Second district—R. J. Richardson.
Ninth ward, Third district—Daniel Barker.
Tenth ward, First district—W. H. McCleary.
Tenth ward, Second district—I. H. Zeamans.
Eleventh ward, First district—Oswald Heckman.
Eleventh ward, Second district—*Wm. Shore, Jr.*
Eleventh ward, Third district—Samuel Barclay.
Eleventh ward, Fourth district—Robert A. Reed.
Twelfth ward, First district—John Kress.
Twelfth ward, Second district—Thomas Rodwell.
Twelfth ward, Third district—William Herron.
Twelfth ward, Fourth district—Alfred Sowers.
Thirteenth ward, First District—Thomas J. Hamilton.
Thirteenth ward, Second district—James M. Sterling.
Thirteenth ward, Third district—Andrew Ebert.
Fourteenth ward, First district—H. H. McCormick.
Fourteenth ward, Second district—Wm. McAdams.
Fourteenth ward, Third district—Joseph L. McKinney.
Fourteenth ward, Fourth district—Robert Hunter.
Fourteenth ward, Fifth district—Edward Llewellyn.
Fifteenth ward, First district—John Upperman.
Fifteenth ward, Second district—H. A. Howard.
Fifteenth ward, Third district—A. L. Pearson.
Sixteenth ward, First district—Adam Miller.
Sixteenth ward, Second district—Samuel Baldwin.
Sixteenth ward, Third district—Samuel McKinley.
Sixteenth ward, Fourth district—Wm. Erwin.
Sixteenth ward, Fifth district—John Hatzmyer.
Seventeenth ward, First district—John W. Riddell.
Seventeenth ward, Second district—John Smith.
Seventeenth ward, Third district—Frank P. Donahue.
Seventeenth ward, Fourth district—W. H. Chilcote.
Eighteenth ward—John EcElroy.
Nineteenth ward, First district—R. H. Negley.
Nineteenth ward, Second district—J. J. Lawson.
Nineteenth ward, Third district—Peter D. Perchment.
Twenty-first ward, First district—Charles W. Batchelor.
Twenty-first ward, Second district—John D. Bailey.
Twenty-first ward, Third district—J. H. McCausland.
Twenty-first ward, First district—W. F. Aull.
Twenty-first ward, Second district—John H. Jones.
Twenty-first ward, Third district—George Bradley (contested.)
Twenty-second ward, First district—W. F. Bowers.
Twenty-second ward, Second district—John H. Miller.
Twenty-third ward, First district—John Fritz.
Twenty-third ward, Second district—Alex. McCandless.
Twenty-fourth ward, First district—Charles Upperman.
Twenty-fourth ward, Second district—Wm. McClurg (contested.)
Twenty-fifth ward, First district—William Collins.
Twenty-fifth ward, Second district—Robt. D. Bracey (contested.)
Twenty-fifth ward, Third district—Nic. Arbuthnad.
Twenty-sixth ward, First district—John Bonshire.
Twenty-sixth ward, Second district—Gustav Espy.
Twenty-sixth ward, Third district—Lewis Heinrich.
Twenty-sixth ward, Fourth district—Theo. M. Stewart.
Twenty-seventh ward, First district—Chas. Fritz.
Twenty-seventh ward, Second district—Jenkin Jones.
Twenty-eighth ward, First district—Robert Scott.
Twenty-eighth ward, Second district—Dan. Wenke.
Twenty-eighth ward, Third district—Harry Moore.
Twenty-ninth ward, First district—Thomas Hamnett.
Twenty-ninth ward, Second district—Paul Moshell.
Thirtieth ward, First district —Wm. Shearguld.
Thirtieth ward, Second district—Martin J. Fink.
Thirty-first ward—Joseph Fisher.
Thirty-second ward, First district—Adam Wilbert.
Thirty-second ward, Second district—Geo. Kramer.
Thirty-third ward—Richard Brokaw.
Thirty-fourth ward—R. S. Hemiup.
Thirty-fifth ward, First district—Charles Havlis.
Thirty-fifth ward, Second district—Jonathan L. Thompson.
Thirty-fifth ward, First district—Wm. N. Erwin.
Thirty-sixth ward, Second district—Thomas Fording.

BOROUGHS.

Braddock's—A. F. Brockmeyer.
Boltzhoover—John C. Day.
Charleroi—W. J. Ford.
Mansfield—W. G. Bigham.
West Elizabeth—John A. Newton.
West Liberty—John Hartley.

TOWNSHIPS.

Baldwin, First district—John Watson.
Baldwin, Second district—Thomas Hogue.
Chartiers, First district—Benj. Shaffer.
Chartiers, Second district—Newton Petrie.
Collier—Isaac Walker.
Jefferson, First district—Wm. Reed.
Jefferson, Second district—J. M. Householder.
Lower St. Clair, First district—Frederick Hauppe.
Lower St. Clair, Second district—Thomas Lowe (tie).
Mifflin, First district—Henry Large, Jr. (contested).
Mifflin, Second district—James H. Gamble.
Mifflin, Third district—William G. Bullock.
Penn, First district—Abram Latham.
Penn, Second district—Ralph Collins.
Penn, Third district—Henry Snively.
Robinson, First district—John Errett.
Robinson, Second district—William McElwaine.
Scott, First district—R. F. Smythe.
Scott, Second district—*Robert Boyd.*
Snowden—John Wilson.
Stowe—Thomas J. Sheridan.
Union—John Sample.
Upper St. Clair, First district—John M. Conner.
Upper St. Clair, Second district—William F. Fife.
Wilkins, First district—Sol. Schover, Jr.
Wilkins, Second district—Thos. D. Stewart.
Wilkins, Third district—Saml. G. Lohr.
Wilkins, Fourth district—James S. Woodwell.

In regard to the contested seats, the Chairman ruled that he would recognize as the sitting member the delegate who presented the regularly signed credentials. After the Committee on Contested Seats was appointed, all parties interested would appear before them, for a hearing.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Chairman now announced that the election of permanent officers would be in order.

General Pearson nominated Sol. Schover, Jr., Esq., of Wilkins township, in behalf of Major Errett.

Mr. Chalmers nominated John D. Bailey, Esq., of the Twentieth ward, in the interest of General Negley.

A *viva voce* vote was then taken, and resulted as follows:

For Mr. Schoyer.....81 votes
For Mr. Bailey.....43 votes

Mr. Schoyer was declared duly elected, and was invited to the chair amid applause. He thanked the delegates for the honor conferred in calling him to preside over so important a convention as this. He thoroughly appreciated the compliment, and would endeavor to discharge the duties satisfactorily. He asked the aid of the members that they might be enabled to conduct the proceedings harmoniously, and reach a satisfactory conclusion. The people were about to enter into a campaign that would decide their political status for another term of four years, and it was important that Republicans should forget all local disagreements, lay aside all animosities, and unite heartily in support of the party nominees. [Applause.]

General Pearson then moved that H. H. McCormick, Esq., and Captain Wm. F. Aull be chosen Vice Presidents, which was agreed to.

The temporary secretaries were made permanent officers of the convention.

THE CONTESTED SEATS.

Captain Aull moved the appointment of a committee on contested seats, but the Chairman did not seem to recognize him, and General Pearson, in a louder tone, made a similar motion, naming five as the number. The motion was carried, and the Chair announced General A. L. Pearson, James Boyd, Chas. Jeremy, Jenkin Jones and R. C. Elliott.

This gave rise to much dissatisfaction, and one delegate called on the Negley men to withdraw in a body.

General Negley, who was in the lobby, arose and begged his friends to remain and do their duty.

Mr. Chalmers reminded the chair that Captain Aull had first made the motion, but had not been recognized. The other side had the majority and was entitled to a majority on the committee; but the Negley men should have been represented.

Gen. Pearson said he *had no* desire to serve, and would *cheerfully* decline in favor of Capt. Aull.

Mr. Elliott *also* declined in favor of Mr. Chalmers, and this promptly quieted the *clamor*. The committee then retired.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The naming of candidates was declared next in order.

Mr. Bonshire named Major Russell Errett.

Mr. John D. Bailey nominated General James S. Negley.

THE BALLOT.

A ballot was then ordered, and the roll was called. All the delegates voted, except those on the Committee on Contested Seats, and those whose seats had been contested.

At the close, Mr. McCormick moved that the Committee on Contested Seats be discharged, and that those delegates contesting be admitted to seats. It would not change the result, and would remove all cause of complaint so far as the contestants were concerned.

The motion was carried, and the committee was notified of this action. They came into the convention, with the contestants, and voted, after which the result was announced as follows:

For Major Russell Errett.....85
For General Jas. S. Negley.....48

Major Errett was declared the nominee, amid shouts and cheers.

MADE UNANIMOUS.

John D. Bailey, Esq., who had nominated General Negley, arose and remarked that the name of Russell Errett was a tower of strength, and with his name inscribed upon their banner the Republicans of the Twenty-second district could march forward to an old time victory. He therefore moved that the nomination be made unanimous. [Loud applause.]

The motion was put and carried, which was the occasion of a fresh outburst of approbation.

WAITING ON THE NOMINEE.

Captain Aull moved the appointment of a committee of five to wait on Major Errett and inform him of his nomination. Agreed to, and Messrs. W. F. Aull, John D. Bailey, George B. Chalmers, Peter Dressler and S. H. McKinley were appointed said committee.

GENERAL NEGLEY

was loudly called upon, and in response said: I bow with profound respect and obedience to the *will of the* Convention. [Applause.]

The committee, after a brief absence, returned and conducted the nominee to a place on the platform.

SPEECH OF MAJOR ERRETT.

Major Errett, on being introduced by Captain Aull, said:

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Convention: I thank you most heartily and sincerely for the honor you have conferred upon me; and I trust that, if elected, I will so discharge my duties as to show that the confidence you have reposed in me has not been misplaced. I do not deem it necessary, at this time, to enter into a discussion of the political issues of the day. The National Republican Convention will meet in a short time, and adopt a platform for the party, and it would not be proper for me to attempt to lay down political principles for your guidance. There are two or three questions, however, of a personal nature, of which I wish to speak.

In the first place, I have been very unjustly assailed as an advocate of Chinese cheap labor, and grossly misrepresented as in favor of coolie immigration. At no time have I ever entertained a thought in favor of the importation of Chinese to this country. [Applause.] I have always held that the Burlingame treaty was a mistake, and that at least a portion of it ought to be abrogated. The millions of people who have landed upon our shores, from the nations of Europe, have been a great benefit to us, became in a few years, or in a generation at least, they become thoroughly Americanized. The great masses of them become citizens soon after their arrival, and are industrious, law-abiding and patriotic. But the Chinese are a race distinct from the European, and have nothing in common with us. They cannot assimilate with American ideas, having a distinct nationality and religion; and no nation can permit their importation, in unlimited numbers, with safety, much less with advantage. Whatever voice I may have will be used for the entire abrogation of the objectionable features of the treaty. [Applause.] These declarations are not made to suit the present occasion, but have been my settled convictions for years.

In the second place, I have been represented as an enemy of the working people, but it is hardly necessary for me to disclaim a feeling of hostility to the working classes in a community in which I have spent the greater part of my life, and where I have struggled hard to earn a livelihood and maintain a respectable position among my fellow men. All my sympathies are with the working classes, and if they can point to me to deal honestly and justly by them, on every question in which their interests are involved, they cannot trust anybody. [Applause.]

For twenty-one years I have been an active Republican, and I have always aimed to prove faithful to the principles of the party. I believe the Republican party is the only political organization that can rightly administer the government. The Democratic party has not changed since the war. Its distinctive doctrine is, that we are not a nation, but a mere aggregation of States, any one of which may withdraw without the consent of the others. The Republican party asserts that we are a nation, and that the union of States must be forever maintained. [Applause.] The slumbering fires of secession can easily be aroused, and a Democratic victory in November next would inspire thousands, North as well as South, with fresh hope for the "Lost Cause."

Let us hope, therefore, that the Republicans of Allegheny county will give a cordial support to the ticket this day nominated, and thus contribute their share toward achieving a national triumph in November. [Applause.] Let us literally round the flag as of old, and roll up a good, old-fashioned majority. I shall, on my part, use every effort and promise you to use my utmost endeavor to faithfully discharge whatever duties may devolve upon me through your suffrages.

The Major then withdrew amid hearty applause.

ANOTHER CALL ON GENERAL NEGLEY.

General Negley was again called upon for a speech, and in response he said: I wish to thank my friends for the very warm support they have given me to-day. In this canvass I have not departed from the rule of my political career—not to abuse or assault any one who differs from me. I have had to stand such an abuse in this canvass as has brought tears to the eyes of my wife and children; but that is only a personal matter. I propose to stand by the flag and the party if every man in the county assails me with abuse. [Applause.]

The convention then adjourned.

Congress—Twenty-third District.

The delegates to the Twenty-third Congressional Convention assembled in Common Council chamber, City Hall, Allegheny, at the appointed time, and were called to order by H. W. Oliver, Jr. The Chairman announced that the first business of the convention was the election of temporary Secretaries, and James W. Murray, Walton Woolsey and John Ogden were unanimously elected.

THE DELEGATES.

The following named gentlemen presented credentials and were admitted to seats:

ALLEGHENY.

First ward, at large—Henry B. Agnew.
First ward, at large—Thomas Neeley.
First ward, at large—J. E. McKelvy.
Second ward, First district—James Bradley.
Second ward, Second district — William Stuart.
Second ward, at large—James P. Gregg, Jr.
Second ward, at large—Isaac Rigby.
Third ward, First district—John Murphy.
Third ward, Second district—John Aiken.
Third ward, Third district—John Ogden.
Third ward, Fourth district—Jacob Vetter.
Third ward, Fifth district—Fred. Faber.
Third ward, at large—Fred. Lang.
Third ward, at large—James A. Stoles.
Fourth ward, First district—R. B. Robinson.
Fourth ward, Second district—C. H. Hetzel.
Fourth ward, Third district—Samuel Haslett.
Fourth ward, at large—J. B. Jones.
Fourth ward, at large—R. M. Blair.
Fifth ward, First district—John A. Gilfilland.
Fifth ward, Second district—H. R. Irwin.
Fifth ward, Third district—P. F. Kennedy.
Sixth ward, First district—R. H. Gilford.
Sixth ward, Second district—Fred. Heyl.
Sixth ward, Third district—Sanford J. Crist.
Sixth ward, at large—James Lowrie.
Seventh ward, First district—Edward Wettach.
Seventh ward, Second district—Frederick Staley.
Seventh ward, Third district—Valentine Ludwig.
Eighth ward, First district—George Sadler.
Eighth ward, Second district—Smith Walker.
Eighth ward, at large—A. Semple.
Eleventh ward—Walton Woolsey.

BOROUGHS.

McKeesport, First ward—Hugh R. Tassey.
McKeesport, Second ward—Dixon Ballie.
McKeesport, Third ward—Wash. Gray.
Bellevue—Jacob W. Murray.
Camden—W. F. Ross.
Elizabeth—Thomas Duff.
Millvale—Brevet Scott.
Sharpsburg—Nicholas G. Ayres.
Sharpsburg—Peter Heil.
Tarentum—Wm. H. Ellis.
Verona, First ward—A. H. Rowland.
Verona, Second ward—James Marshall.
West Bellevue—L. S. Smith.

TOWNSHIPS.

Crescent—John Hamilton.
East Deer—R. W. Kow.
Elizabeth, First district—Wm. McDonald.
Elizabeth, Third district—Jacob Ewig.
Fawn—Patterson Porter.
Findley—J. R. Byers.
Forward—P. A. Lytle.
Franklin—Henry Newbart.
Hampton—John Lauer.
Harrison—P. S. C. Hough.
Harmar—J. A. Hancock.
Indiana, First district—W. N. Canham.
Kilbuck—Wm. Knoderer.
Leet—Wm. L. Jones.
Lincoln—Harman Kilgore.
Marshall—Thomas Robinson.
Monroe—H. Mellon.
McCandless—Wm. Ramage.
Neville—Wm. Braeton.
North Fayette—J. R. Kelso.
North Versailles—A. J. Snank.
O'Hara, First district—Wm. Wilson.
O'Hara, Second district—J. G. Weir.
Ohio—David Duff.
Patton, First district—Dr. W. L. Hunter.
Patton, Second district—Wm. N. Hamilton.
Pine—Peter Smihers.
Plum, First district—S. P. Kuhn.
Reserve—Jacob Mutzig.
Richland—Samuel B. Allison.
Ross, First district—W. T. Moorhead.
Ross, Second district—Thomas Nodel.
Shaler, First district—William Sample.
Shaler, Second district—Adam Braun.
Springdale—John Glow.
Sewickley—James W. McPherson.
South Fayette, First district—Jonn Collins.
South Fayette, Second district—Robert Gust.
South Versailles—James M. Love.
West Deer—George Magill.

THE ORGANIZATION.

Mr. N. G. Ayers was elected Permanent Chairman by acclamation. On taking the chair he briefly thanked the convention for the honor, and hoped that the proceedings would be harmonious. The temporary Secretaries were retained.

NOMINATION OF COL. BAYNE.

Colonel Thomas M. Bayne was then nominated for Congress by acclamation.

Loud calls were made for the nominee, and Colonel Bayne, in response, stepped forward and ascended to the Chairman's desk, when he addressed the convention substantially as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I feel deeply and profoundly grateful for the honor conferred upon me, and I pledge myself here and now in the event of success that I shall preserve my self-respect and do nothing to betray your confidence. [Applause.] I prize this nomination because I consider it an evidence of your confidence in my integrity. I appreciate the compliment of being nominated by the citizens among whom I have grown up and lived all my life. I shall do nothing but what is right, and shall endeavor to promote the welfare of the people, and merit the confidence of my fellow-citizens. [Applause.]

The Colonel concluded his remarks by inviting the delegates to Kinder Bair's for dinner. The Convention then adjourned with three cheers and a tiger for the candidate.

SENATORIAL CONVENTIONS.

Forty-Second District.

The Convention for the nomination of a candidate for State Senate in the Forty-second district met promptly at eleven o'clock, in the rooms of the Young Men's Republican Club, Allegheny city, and was called to order by H. H. Byram, Esq. Alfred Slack and Robert McConnaughe were elected temporary Secretaries. Mr. I. N. Patterson was made permanent Chairman, and the temporary Secretaries continued as permanent Secretaries.

After roll call the Chairman announced that the nomination of candidates was in order. The name of Hugh McNeill being the only one suggested, that gentleman was nominated by acclamation. The nominee having been loudly called upon to respond to the nomination, took occasion to heartily thank the convention for the nomination, and said that it was all the more gratifying to him to know that after two years' service, he had received a unanimous nomination for a re-election by his constituents. The gentleman's remarks were greeted with great applause.

Mr. H. H. Byram then offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, as citizens as well as Republican voters of the Forty-second Senatorial district, we earnestly commend to the suffrages of the people Hon. Hugh McNeill, our candidate for State Senator, as he has proven himself capable, efficient, honest and sincere in the discharge of all the public duties of his position, and has essentially elevated, by his words and actions, the standard of fitness for the office.

Resolved, That, in placing his name before the people for re-election, we feel proud of his record, reflecting credit, as it does, upon the Republican party, as well as himself, and we pledge him our unanimous, hearty and active support at the polls.

The convention then adjourned.

Forty-third District.

The delegates to the Forty-third Senatorial Convention, First ward to the Fifteenth, inclusive, and the Twenty-third, met in the Common Council chamber, and were called to order at 11 o'clock A. M., by E. S. Morrow, Esq.

On motion Messrs. J. G. Little, William Coates, and Percy F. Smith were elected temporary Secretaries.

The Chair directed that the districts be called and the delegates handed in their credentials. Every district was represented, excepting the third precinct of the Fifteenth ward, making in all fifty delegates present.

The Chair then decided the next business in order was the choice of permanent Chairman, and, upon motion of Captain George Perkins, M. L. Malone was elected by acclamation, and on taking the chair he returned thanks for the honor conferred.

The temporary Secretaries were then continued as permanent Secretaries.

MR. ANDERSON WITHDRAWS.

Secretary Smith then asked leave to make an announcement, and the same being granted, he read the following letter:

PITTSBURGH, June 5, 1876.

P. F. Smith, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR—Please request the Convention for the Senatorial nomination in the Forty-third district to consider my name as having been withdrawn from the candidacy, and oblige, Yours truly,

G. H. ANDERSON.

MR. GAZZAM NOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the letter Mr. Smith moved that Mr. Gazzam be declared the nominee of the Convention, which motion prevailed.

On motion Messrs. James McCallin, W. J. Matthews and Frank Rinehart were appointed a committee to inform Mr. Gazzam of his nomination. The committee retired and in a few minutes returned with the gentleman, who took the President's desk amid cheers.

REMARKS OF MR. GAZZAM.

Mr. Gazzam said he would make no promises, as he did not think it a good time to indulge in pledges, but he would say that if elected he would endeavor to discharge his duties with fidelity to his constituents. This much he could promise without fear of the new Constitution. He thanked his friends kindly, and said he would not soon forget their efforts in his behalf.

The Convention then adjourned.

Forty-Fourth District.

The Convention was called to order in room No. 2 of the Common Pleas Court No, 1, by Edward J. Allen, temporary Chairman, at eleven o'clock.

For temporary Secretaries there were nominated and elected W. E. Thompson, Wm. Swisshelm, C. W. Lewis and J. L. Forsaith.

After the presentation of the credentials of delegates, in which there were no contests, a permanent organization was effected by the election of Thomas S. Mitchell, Esq., as chairman. The temporary Secretaries were retained as permanent Secretaries.

W. H. Dennison, of the Twentieth ward, nominated John C. Newmyer, who was then nominated by acclamation.

Mr. Newmyer was loudly called for, and in response made a few remarks, promising to represent his constituents as faithfully in the future, if elected, as in the past.

Forty-Fifth District.

The Senatorial Convention (Forty-fifth district), comprising all the city wards, boroughs and townships of the county south of the rivers, met in Salisbury Hall, Market square, South Side, at eleven o'clock. All the districts were represented. The candidates before the convention were: John Gilfillan, of Upper St. Clair township; Samuel S. Steele, of Union township, and George S. Holliday, of the Thirty-fifth ward.

Mr. C. S. Fetterman, as a member of the Executive Committee, called the convention to order and announced that the first business in order was the selection of temporary secretaries.

The names of Frank Barr, W. A. Herriott, James McDonald, James McConnigle and James Lawson were suggested and unanimously chosen.

The credentials of delegates were then received. The first and second districts of the Twenty-fifth ward were contested.

The first precinct of Mifflin township was contested.

George Y. McKee and F. J. Gearing were then placed in nomination for permanent Chairman.

On motion the nominations closed.

The roll was called and the result of the ballot was as follows: G. Y. McKee, twenty-seven; F. J. Gearing, twenty-eight.

Mr. Gearing was duly declared elected and took the chair, thanking the Convention for the honor conferred.

Mr. George Y. McKee was then elected Vice President by acclamation.

The temporary Secretaries, with the reporters, were elected permanent Secretaries.

The chair appointed Messrs. Wm. T. Moore, H. H. Barr, J. O'Neill, Frank Barr and Wm. Barr as the Committee on Contested Seats.

This gave rise to considerable dissatisfaction, it being alleged by some that the committee had been unfairly formed. The Chairman was firm, however, refused to change the committee, and they retired. After a delay of over an hour the committee returned and presented their report that the First precinct of the Twenty-fifth ward be thrown out, and Mr. Mercer, of the Second precinct, be admitted.

Mr. Hays moved the report be laid upon the table.

After some discussion the question was put and declared lost.

The report was then adopted.

The Chair then announced that nominations for State Senator from the Forty-fifth district were in order.

Mr. John Gilfillan, Samuel S. Steele and George S. Holliday were then placed in nomination, and the nominations were, on motion, closed.

On motion, the nomination was taken by ballot, so the roll was called and resulted as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.

Holliday.....11
Gilfillan.....11
Steel.....27

There being no choice on the first ballot, a motion a second ballot was gone into which resulted as follows:

SECOND BALLOT.

Holliday.....11
Gilfillan.....20
Steel.....28

There being no choice, the Convention went into a

THIRD BALLOT.

Steel.....28
Gilfillan.....20
Holliday.....11

The third ballot, having failed to show a majority of all the votes cast, no nomination was made.

Mr. Hays here mounted a chair and called those delegates who voted in favor of Mr. Gilfillan to retire to the ante-room.

The Chair called the meeting to order and directed the Secretary to call the roll. Mr. Hays insisted, and the Gilfillan delegates retired. They were only absent about three minutes when they resumed their seats and the roll was called.

FOURTH BALLOT.

Steele.....29
Gilfillan.....2
Holliday.....27

Mr. McDonald changed his vote from Gilfillan to Holliday. About this time it became apparent that the object of the Gilfillan delegates was to change from Gilfillan to Holliday, and that Steel was likely to be shelved. The excitement was now at its height. Motions were made in vain, and the outsiders crowded in on the floor of the convention.

A fifth ballot was then called for, and Mr. Baird, as Secretary, commenced to call the roll, during which Mr. McKee stated that he desired to withdraw the name of Samuel S. Steel.

Cries of call the roll were again heard, during which Mr. Steel took the floor and declined to allow the use of his name.

Mr. O'Niell then moved that Mr. Gilfillan be nominated by acclamation, which was agreed to, and the convention adjourned with three cheers for the nominee.

LEGISLATIVE.

First Legislative District.

The First Legislative District Convention, which met in Select Council chamber, City Hall, Allegheny, was called to order by Mr. John A. Myler.

James Hunter was elected chairman by acclamation, and John S. Edgar, Esq., and C. Steffer, Jr., were made Secretaries.

The names of Henry M. Long, W. H. Graham, James D. Walker and M. H. Clarke were placed in nomination, and a ballot was ordered.

The result of the ballot was as follows: Long, thirty-five; Graham, thirty-six; Walker, thirty-five; Clark, eight. This announcement was greeted with uproarious applause.

On motion the nominations of Messrs. Long, Graham and Walker were made unanimous. The candidates were called upon and severally addressed the convention, where each greeted with applause. The Convention adjourned for dinner at John K. Brown's restaurant.

Second Legislative District.

Mr. John N. Neeb called the Convention to order shortly after eleven o'clock. Messrs. Charles Phelps and R. D. Nicholson were, without opposition, elected Secretaries. The roll call was proceeded with, when it was found that there were no contests for seats. The Chairman then announced that nominations were in order, whereupon the following names were proposed: Robert S. Frazer, Wm. J. Flynn and Wm. Kerr. The Convention proceeded to ballot, with the following result:

Frazer.....15
Flynn.....17
Kerr.....7

The Chairman declared the first two gentlemen to be the nominees of the Republican party of the Second Legislative district.

Third Legislative District.

As this district is given over to the Democracy, no nomination was made.

Fourth Legislative District.

The delegates from the various election districts of the Fourth Legislative district, comprising the East End and South Side wards, met in the Select Council chamber at 11 A. M., and were called to order by Miles S. Humphreys. The district includes the Eleventh ward, and from the Thirteenth to the Thirty-sixth wards inclusive, and Wilkins township. Mr. Humphreys said his duty was merely to open the convention and preside over its preliminary proceedings. He wanted harmony and a good ticket.

The following gentlemen were elected temporary Secretaries: Dr. E. A. McCandless, R. L. Hamilton, S. M. Kerr, John Rodgers, Wm. Magee, John Hall and John Hare. The Secretaries called over the election districts and recorded the names of the delegates. All the districts were represented, except the second of the Twenty-fourth ward. A contest was announced in the first district of the Twenty-eighth ward. The total number of delegates was sixty-seven.

On motion of Philip Vierheller, Mr. S. H. French, of the Thirty-sixth ward, was chosen Permanent President of the Convention by a unanimous vote. On taking the chair, Mr. French made a brief speech, urging the preservation of order as essential to the dignity of the convention and the nomination of capable candidates. The temporary secretaries were elected permanent secretaries.

The Chair, on motion, appointed Messrs. J. F. White, James Larimer, Richard Thomas, C. Mercer and David Deakin a committee on the contested seat from the Second district of the Twenty-fourth ward. While the committee was absent the following candidates were announced for the legislative nomination.

From the East End—Joseph Mitchell, of the Seventeenth ward; S. B. McElroy, of the Sixteenth; G. W. Rankin, of the Eleventh; W. T. Powell, of the Twenty-first; Henry S. Bausman, of the Twentieth.

From the South Side—Isaac Kline, of the Twenty-eighth ward; Adam H. Weaver, of the Thirty-sixth; Dr. M. A. Arnholt, of the Twenty-sixth; J. Madison Taylor, of the Twenty-ninth; J. H. Burt, of the Twenty-sixth.

On motion the convention determined to vote viva voce for four candidates for the House of Representatives. Before the voting commenced, the name of H. S. Baum was withdrawn, and the committee on the contested seat in the Twenty-fourth ward, reported Wm. L. Morgan was rightfully elected. The report was adopted. The first ballot resulted as follows:

Joseph Mitchell.....44
S. B. McElroy.....45
G. E. Rankin.....29
Wm. T. Powell.....5
Isaac Kline.....4
A. H. Weaver.....33
Dr. M. Arnholt.....15
J. M. Shaffer.....29
J. H. Burt.....31

Joseph Mitchell and S. B. McElroy, of the East End, and A. H. Weaver and J. Marcus Shaffer were declared nominees of the convention.

On motion the convention adjourned *sine die.*

Fifth Legislative District.

The Fifth Legislative Convention met in the Quarter Sessions Court room at eleven o'clock, and was called to order by C. B. Seely, Esq.

On motion of B. C. Christy, Esq., Messrs. J. M. Swan, D. C. Huffman, J. P. Weddell and J. L. Hays were chosen Secretaries.

The credentials of the delegates having been received, nominations for Permanent Chairman were declared in order, when Messrs. B. C. Christy, Conneckley and Isaac Wall, of Forward township, were nominated, the nominations closing on these two gentlemen. The ballot resulted in the choice of Mr. Wall, by a vote of forty-one to nineteen. Mr. Wall, on assuming the chair, made a few remarks, whereupon the temporary Secretaries were made permanent ones and a committee of five on Credentials, Seats, was appointed as follows by the Chair: N. W. Shafer, Samuel Wallace, E. Logan, James Boom and Josiah Speer. Pending the report of this committee a contest was announced in Shaler township, H. K. Sample and J. Klingensmith being the contestants.

On motion of B. C. Christy, the convention proceeded to nominate for the General Assembly, as follows: Joseph A. Stone, Kenneth McIntosh, C. A. W. Redlich, W. H. McGill, Samuel Scott, R. H. Jones, H. K. Sample and John Porter. Mr. Christy moved that the convention proceed to vote viva voice, and the same was adopted. Two candidates were to be nominated, and each delegate was allowed to vote for two. The name of H. K. Sample was withdrawn.

CONTESTED SEATS.

The Committee on Contested Seats, during the first ballot, reported in favor of James A. Weible, substituted for H. K. Semple, and the report was received and adopted and the committee discharged.

FIRST BALLOT.

Following is the result of the first ballot:

Kenneth McIntosh.....16
C. A. W. Redlich.....6
Jos. A. Stone.....28
W. H. McGill.....31
John Porter.....12
Samuel Scott.....17
R. H. Jones.....17

Thirty-two votes being necessary to a choice, a second ballot was ordered.

On motion of C. B. Christy, all of the candidates having less than fifteen votes were dropped.

A dissatisfied delegate, when the names of the persons to be voted for on the second ballot were announced, protested that Mr. McIntosh had not received fifteen votes, but the count of the Secretaries was declared decisive.

A DISCUSSION ABOUT WILKINS TOWNSHIP.

The Convention had proceeded with the second ballot, when Mr. Christy stated that two precincts of Wilkins township, which had no right to representation in this Convention, had delegates here who were voting; that at the time of the Legislative apportionment in 1864 those districts were in the city, but the Supreme Court had decided them to belong to the county, and not to the city, but that did not place them in the Fifth Legislative district. Moreover, he understood that these districts had delegates in another Legislative Convention.

A delegate from one of these districts arose and stated that so far as his knowledge served him, this was the only convention in which these districts were represented. The Chair, however, decided that Mr. Christy was out of order. Mr. Christy then raised a point of order, but the Chair said it was too late, because these gentlemen had voted on the first ballot. Mr. Christy insisted that that made no difference; whereupon the Chair said that, for the benefit of the convention, he would just read a little "sketch." He then read an article from one of the newspapers, in which an effort was made to show that the districts ought to be represented in this convention. Mr. Christy said that he had more respect for the opinion of the Attorney General than for a mere newspaper article, and then proceeded to observe that that official had already settled the question, but not just as the writer of the newspaper article would have it.

Various motions were made to retain the delegates, to exclude them and finally to postpone the matter indefinitely, the latter of which motions was carried by a large vote.

SECOND BALLOT.

The second ballot resulted as follows:

Stone.....34
M'Intosh.....6
M'Gill.....39
Scott.....16
Jones.....16

Messrs. Stone and M'Gill receiving the necessary number of votes were declared the nominees, and the Convention adjourned to Schildecker's after making the nominations unanimous.

COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

Prothonotary and Director of the Poor.

This convention was called to order at 11 o'clock by Mr. Hugh Fleming, temporary Chairman. On motion of Mr. Jacob Walters, Thomas H. Hunter, William M. Dalgleish, Charles F. Neyn, Wilbur F. McKelvey and William E. Harrison were chosen temporary Secretaries.

The call for the credentials of delegates was then entered upon, occupying about one hour. On motion the calling of the roll was dispensed with.

William C. Moreland, Esq., was then nominated for permanent Chairman, and on motion of Mr. Jacob Walters elected by acclamation. The temporaries secretaries were made permanent.

A committee of five on contested seats, consisting of Thomas McConnell, J. H. Robb, Charles Manning, J. B. Armstrong and John Bradley, was then appointed by the Chair.

At this juncture Theodore Coleman rose and offered a resolution that the Chairman of this convention, in conjunction with the Chairmen of the other conventions, be authorized to appoint the County Executive committee for the coming year. The motion passed.

The committee on Contested Seats were requested to retire, but a question rose where they should retire to. Pending this matter, the Chairman stated that the next thing in order was to nominate a candidate for Prothonotary.

NOMINATION OF MR. KENNEDY.

A delegate nominated Captain John H. Glenn, of Chartiers borough. Another delegate nominated B. B. Coursin. Mr. Jacob Walters nominated B. F. Kennedy.

A motion was made that the nominations close.

At this point, Mr. W. E. Harrison rose and said that he came here as a delegate for Coursin, but it was apparent that neither Coursin nor Captain Glenn has any chance against Kennedy. He would therefore move that B. F. Kennedy be nominated by acclamation. [Yells and cheers from the Kennedy delegates.]

Amidst the wildest enthusiasm a Kennedy delegate moved that his nomination be made unanimous. The Chairman could hardly see how this could be done. The motion was put, however, and every delegate, with a single exception, responded in a hearty aye, a Kennedy man for sport voting no.

Loud cheers and yells, and calls for Kennedy broke simultaneously from the lips of scores of delegates; calls also for Glenn. Mr. Glenn was found first and made a brief spe